

Herald Tribune

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Established 1837

ODAYS WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny, 73-85 (25-25). Tomorrow: Little change, 75-85 (25-25). LONDON: Mostly fair, 73-84 (23-23). Tomorrow: Little change, 75-85 (25-25). NEW YORK: Mostly sunny, 73-85 (23-23). Tomorrow: Mostly sunny, 75-85 (25-25). YESTERDAY'S TEMP. 64-65 (23-15).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 6 S. Libya 9 Fiat
Belgium 10 S.F. Luxembourg 10 L.F.
Eire (Inc. tax) 1/9 Morocco 1.20 On.
Denmark 1/9 Netherlands 0.85 P.
France 1.00 Fr. Norway 1.25 N.Kr.
Germany 0.90 D.M. Portugal 8 Esc.
Great Britain 1/6 Spain 16 Ptas.
Greece 2 Drs. Sweden 1.20 S.Kr.
India Rs. 2.25 Switzerland 1.20 S.Fr.
Iran 130 Lira Turkey 4.25 L.
Italy 1.10 Lit. U.S. Military 30.15
Israel 1.10 D. Yugoslavia 1.00 D.



United Press International

SEOUL TALK—Visiting Vice-President Agnew conferring yesterday with South Korean President Chung Hee Park.

Senate Rejects Move to End Draft, Create Volunteer Army

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (WP)—

The Senate today rejected, on a

55-35 roll call, a Pentagon-sponsored

amendment to boost military

reserves and move toward creation

of an all-volunteer army by next

year.

The White House and the

Defense Department, in letters to

the Senate Armed Services Committee

Chairman John Stennis, D., Miss.,

said the amendment would require

that the military increase its

strength by 100,000 men by 1971.

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ment to end the war was worked

out by the sponsors in cooperation

with members of the Foreign Re-

lations Committee. It requires re-

duction of the U. S. troop level in

Vietnam to 280,000 by April 30,

1971, with total withdrawal by

Dec. 31, 1971. A key provision of

the new version allows the Presi-

dent to suspend the Dec. 31 dead-

line by up to 60 days if there is

an unanticipated "clear and pres-

ent danger" to U. S. forces. Fur-

ther suspension would require an

act of Congress. The suspension

provision was inserted to meet

charges that the earlier version

was "arbitrary in setting an abso-

lute deadline and did not leave

the President enough leeway for

emergencies.

Sen. McGovern, Sen. Hatfield

and other sponsors were said to be

inclined to adopt the new ver-

sion. They will announce their

final decision tomorrow. The Nixon

administration opposes the amend-

ment.

All these amendments, and to-

day's defeated volunteer-army pro-

posal as well, are being offered to

the \$12.5 billion defense procure-

ment bill. Another amendment ex-

pected to be offered—proposed by

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis.—

would put a ceiling on overall mil-

itary spending of \$66 billion, which

is \$5.2 billion below the administra-

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The Hatfield-Goldwater amend-

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House deadline and did not leave

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Two of the shock posters put up in an anti-drug campaign in England.

British Ad Drive Aims at Drug Dangers

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP).—“LSD can take you places you never dreamt of,” says the poster.

It shows a youth in a strait-jacket covering in the corner of a padded cell, undergoing treatment for addiction to the hallucinatory drug.

The picture is part of a stark campaign to shock schoolchildren and their parents into realizing the dangers of drug-taking.

National Lifeline, a charity consortium which cares for addicts and alcoholics, devised the black-and-white placards to strike out at early stages of drug usage which can lead to addiction.

One poster shows a writhing one-day-old baby. “He’s been

a junkie all his life,” says the caption.

“This baby needs heroin the way most babies need milk,” the message reads. “He’s a registered dope addict. A victim of the drug scene. If he lives it will be a miracle.

“Unless people stop playing with drugs there’ll be a lot more babies born in this state. Because this is what happens when you start turning on for a laugh. Some laugh.”

Another poster advises parents to search their children’s pockets for pep pills.

“Some schoolkids pick things up very quickly,” says the legend on a picture of a boy with hooded eyes holding pills in his hands. “It’s not always sweets they

pick for sixpence a bag,” the message reads.

The LSD poster warns: “Lysergic acid diethylamide is a terrifyingly dangerous hallucinogenic drug. Used for kicks it can induce paranoia, hysteria, phobias, delusions, psychosis, hallucinations, manic depressions.”

The final picture in the series proclaims: “Try some purple hearts and you’ll see a new way of life.”

It shows three young men lying in a squalid room.

“We hope to shock the public into an awareness of the problem,” said a National Lifeline spokesman. He said 2,000 copies of each poster had been printed for youth clubs and schools “where we think they can have the best effect.”

Koreans Press Agnew Over Arms Support

Cuts in U.S. Troops Trigger Aid Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Choi Kyuba. At intervals, American officials said, the U.S. and Korean delegations huddled in separate rooms before resuming their confrontation.

Not All Unhappy

It was evident that some Korean officials were not entirely unhappy at the snags which embarrassed Mr. Agnew on the first stop of his Asian tour. One official went out of his way to tell an American reporter that Mr. Agnew had to check with the White House for further instructions. This, the official indicated, was proper retribution for the United States having taken Korean needs too lightly.

Koreans make it clear that they feel the United States has moved too quickly in announcing the withdrawal of more than a third of its force before next July. “Koreans understand the Nixon doctrine,” one source remarked, “they just don’t feel it should apply to Korea.”

Again and again in conversations here, Koreans speak of a special relationship between the United States and Korea forged during the Korean War. Seoul’s foreign policy for the last 20 years has been built from the base of close ties with the United States.

Korean leaders point out with mixed pride and chagrin that this country is perhaps unique among American-aided nations in its absence of “Yankee Go Home” signs. The reward for that absence should be a special consideration, they believe.

Mr. Agnew began his visit to Korea by announcing that America will shift a wing of F-4 Phantom jets here from Japan and will soon give the Seoul government S-2 planes specially designed for detection of enemy ships at sea.

Promises Not Enough

However, it became quickly apparent when Mr. Agnew met with President Park yesterday that these promises had not taken the edge off Korean anxiety.

Mr. Park produced a list of weaponry that he wants for the South Korean Air Force, Navy and Army and asked Mr. Agnew to discuss it with him item by item. U.S. officials refused to comment on the topics discussed but acknowledged that the Koreans had been unexpectedly specific.

Mr. Agnew said publicly before arriving in Asia to reassure U.S. allies: “I’m not carrying any specific new instructions or innovations that have not already been communicated to the foreign leaders. The Koreans evidently wanted him to put his high-level stamp of approval on decisions that Washington is not yet ready to take.

Although it is unlikely that Mr. Agnew will have to change his schedule to answer further questions at his next three stops as he has done here, Taiwan, South Vietnam and Thailand share with South Korea a general uneasiness about American withdrawals from Asia.

After the six-hour working session in President Park’s Blue House office, the Korean government issued a statement saying: “At the meeting the two leaders explained their own fundamental positions concerning the plans of modernizing the Republic of Korea Army and of reducing a part of the U.S. forces stationed in Korea which are mutual concerns of both nations.” The statement added that they had “exchanged their sincere and frank opinions.”

First U.S. Bank Opened in Israel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Israel got its first American bank this month. U.S. banks have had branches all over the Mediterranean area, but there had not even been a representative office in Israel until the Exchange National Bank of Chicago opened for business on Aug. 12.

Samuel Sax, president of the bank, said at a news conference here this week that other banks had stayed away from Israel because of their “other interests.” The allusion was to interests in Arab countries which made them vulnerable to boycott pressures.

Mr. Sax noted that there were no American banks in Beirut.

An official of the Bank of Israel in Jerusalem confirmed that the application from the Chicago bank had been the first received from any serious American institution since Israel’s establishment in 1948.

Chile Riot Injures Housing Chief’s Son

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Riot police fought a four-hour pitched battle with striking health workers here last night while tension built up before presidential elections on Sept. 4.

The 12-year-old son of Housing Minister Andres Donoso, meanwhile, underwent an emergency operation for a fractured skull after demonstrators—apparently leftists—stunned him and his father as they drove through Santiago last night. The minister escaped unhurt but the condition of young Juan Francisco Donoso was grave.

The police finally dispersed the strikers with tear gas and drove them away from the city center. They arrested ten persons.



PRIVATE AUDIENCE—Pope Paul VI receiving Bishop James E. Walsh at his summer palace, south of Rome.

Pope Thanks Bishop Walsh For Service to Church, China

CASTELGANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI tearfully thanked the Most Rev. James E. Walsh today for “all you have done and suffered” during a life of missionary work and imprisonment in China.

The Pope and Bishop Walsh were in tears during a 45-minute audience for the American bishop, who was released last month after 12 years of solitary confinement in a Shanghai jail.

Bishop Walsh, 79, had never even heard of Pope Paul when he crossed the Hong Kong border in a checked shirt and baggy trousers, on July 10. Today he sat before the Pontiff to hear a moving speech of gratitude and praise.

“Today you have returned from your mission—more painful than you perhaps expected. It is the Pope who receives you back and thanks you in the name of Christ for all you have done and suffered.”

2 Sisters Present

Two of the bishop’s sisters, Mrs. Julia Werner and Miss Mary Walsh from Cumberland, Md., stood nearby. They also were in tears.

“We want to tell you today that our joy is great to have you with us,” the Pope said. “We assure you of our special and deepest affection in the Christ who called you and sustained you in your trials.”

The Pope told Bishop Walsh: “We know that your sufferings have not been in vain but that they are like seeds of Christian virtue that will grow up in God’s good time. The extent of their value is known only to the Lord.”

“We are confident also that the example of your effective and persevering love will help you to show to the world, and especially to the young, the greatness of the missionary calling.”

End-Draft Move Loses

(Continued from Page 1)

It recommended going over to a voluntary armed-forces system by next July.

Sen. Hatfield said the Gates Commission had concluded that with the imminent reduction of the armed forces to a level of 2.5 million men, the services could fulfill their needs by an all-volunteer system, without the draft, if only military salaries and benefits were raised to a level corresponding to civilian life.

The Oregon Republican said a first-term enlistee receives total pay and benefits of \$3,251 a year—compared to \$3,202 for a comparable civilian job.

All the Hatfield amendment would do, he said, would be to raise military pay and benefits immediately by a substantial amount in order to induce more men to volunteer. With a year to go before the draft expires next year, this would give the armed forces a whole year to determine if the pay increases would increase volunteers enough to drop the draft by next July 1.

Pay Boost

The key feature of the Hatfield amendment would have boosted annual pay for an enlisted man with a year of service by \$1,700—thus bringing him to the over \$5,200 level enjoyed by comparable civilians. An officer with one year of service would have received a \$1,504 annual boost, with corresponding raises for others with longer service.

The President in April indicated that he accepted the general conclusions of the Gates report but would put the all-volunteer system into effect only gradually, starting with a 25 percent military pay raise to encourage more volunteers. Sen. Stennis made clear yesterday that he feared using a volunteer system would simply not produce enough volunteers to fight the Vietnam war. He promised hearings on the whole draft system and volunteer proposals.

An Aug. 21 letter to Sen. Stennis from Presidential Assistant William E. Timmons repeated the President’s dedication to the concept of an all-volunteer army but opposed the Hatfield-Goldwater amendment on grounds it would not provide “certainty that the proposed changes in pay and incentives will attract sufficient volunteers to permit cancellation of the draft on June 30, 1971, as [the amendment] implies . . . and would add several billions of unplanned increased costs to the fiscal 1971 budget.”

Sen. Kennedy and some of the other liberal opponents of the Hatfield proposal said they would prefer to abolish student deferments and thereby make the draft more socially equitable in wartime.

Bonn Loses Starfighter

GLUECKSBURG, West Germany, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—A West German Navy Starfighter TF-104G training jet crashed today shortly after taking off from a north German airfield, a navy spokesman said. The two pilots ejected safely. It was the 122d Starfighter the West German armed forces have lost since the American-designed aircraft was brought into regular service in 1961.

Southern Lebanese March To Protest Israeli Incursion

BEIRUT, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Some 300 south Lebanese villagers demonstrated in the streets of Beirut today demanding army protection against repeated Israeli attacks.

The villagers came from Cheffaa, 15 miles inside Lebanese territory, which was the scene of an Israeli armed incursion earlier today.

The villagers blocked a main road in Beirut’s residential area, which houses the offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and snatched a few cars.

The fact that the march was staged near the PLO offices indicated the villagers’ feelings against Palestinian guerrilla attacks on Israel from Lebanese territory. Such attacks usually invite Israeli reprisals.

As the demonstrators burned tires and erected barricades in the streets, Palestinian guerrillas armed with automatic rifles took positions in the balconies of the nearby PLO offices. The marchers, however, did not turn their anger against them.

The demonstrators, including women and children carrying their belongings with them, declared they would not return to their native village unless they were assured of army Lebanese military protection.

A Lebanese military spokesman said the Israelis pounded the village and its surrounding area with artillery early today, destroying four homes and damaging another four. He said the Israelis later sent in troops across the border to blow up six more houses on the outskirts of the village.

There were no casualties, the spokesman added.

An Israeli military spokesman declined to comment on the Beirut report a Reuters dispatch said.

“All I can say is that our routine patrol activity continues along the border,” the spokesman added.

He confirmed an increase of Arab guerrilla activities on the Israel-Lebanon border in the last few weeks.

Israel has launched seven ground and air attacks against Lebanon since the Middle East cease-fire went into effect Aug. 8, military sources said.

A delegation representing the marchers later called on the Foreign Ministry, where a high-ranking official promised to put their case to the next meeting of the Lebanese cabinet.

Meanwhile, the situation in the southern Lebanese town of Sidon remained tense today after clashes yesterday between Palestinian guerrillas and followers of the pro-Nasser deputy of the area, Maanour Saad.

Two persons were killed in those clashes and four were wounded. Mr. Saad, who is also chairman of the town council, said the guerrillas were demanding his resignation as condition for a cease-fire. But he indicated he would not give up his posts.

There were no reports of armed exchanges today.

Tupamaros Fire On 2 Prisoners

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, 25 (UPI).—Hopes for the release of two men kidnapped by the leftist Tupamaros faded as the urban guerrilla group reiterated its demands that the Uruguayan government free all its imprisoned comrades in arms.

“We’re back where we started,” an observer said. The Uruguayan government still adamant in its refusal to negotiate with the terrorists the release of Brazilian Vice-sul Aloysio Dias Gomide and agricultural expert Claude L.

Travel Ban Is Lifted On Greek Ex-Deputy

ATHENS, Aug. 25 (AP).—government announced today former members of the Greek liberation, except those from the Communist front United Democratic Left party (EDA), will be permitted to leave the country.

An official source said the ban affects about 355 ex-deputies, including Pans Canelopoulos, the last premier of the army seized and suspended parliamentary

Arab Guerrillas Reach Out To World’s Militant Left

(Continued from Page 1)

take advantage of our experiences here.”

He said the Panthers had not given money or arms to the Arab commandos and indicated that the Panthers had not trained commandos either.

The commando leadership has also expressed sympathy for anti-colonialist insurgent groups in Africa and for Eastern separatists in Ethiopia, Eritrea, and generally Muslims, have received training in Syria and coaching from sympathetic fedayeen, as the commandos call themselves.

Sense of Solidarity

Palestinian militants, who feel neglected or abandoned by many of their fellow Arabs, relate a sense of solidarity with such insurgent groups.

The commandos have also been receiving unofficial groups of young leftist visitors, largely from France and other Western European countries.

Some of them are merely political tourists. Some say they come to do nonmilitary volunteer work side by side with Palestinian militants.

Some have said they get some military training, and last year a Frenchman was reported to have been killed while taking part as full-fledged guerrilla in a raid behind Israeli lines.

Chinese Arms

The Chinese backing of the commandos is somewhat shadowy, but there are signs it is on the upsurge. Arms from Peking and other anti-Soviet Communist governments could ensure the continuation of guerrilla activities against Israel even if Arab governments should end their contributions in the event of a settlement.

Chinese booby traps and small arms are said to have been used by the commandos in recent operations, but how they

Czechoslovakia Reopens Borders

VIENNA, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia reopened its borders to foreign tourists today, after ten days of restrictions, in the wake of the unexpectedly quiet passing last Friday of the second anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion.

Bavarian border police said that as of midnight Monday Czechoslovak authorities lifted a ban of students, newsmen, clergy, lawyers, foreign military personnel and Czechs living abroad.

Eastern news agencies reported a mass police round-up and arrest of “criminal and anti-social elements” during the days around the invasion anniversary.

London Hilton Arms Haul Leads to Search for Source

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP).—Scotland Yard instigated a worldwide search today for the source of arms and ammunition captured in a raid on the London Hilton hotel. The weapons were believed destined for Middle East guerrillas.

While Special Branch detectives—experts in security investigations—checked movements of leading members of underground groups, police charged an American and two Lebanese men with possession of illegal firearms seized at the Hilton last night.

They identified the men as David Meiternan, of New York, Fouad Antoun, of Beirut, a stamp dealer, and Hassan Hussam, of London, a travel agent. All are 34. The three were scheduled to appear tomorrow at Bow Street magistrate’s court to answer

5,000 British Auto Workers Return; 20,000 Remain Idle

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP).—Five thousand striking workers at one British car plant went back to work today but at least 20,000 others were still idle in the auto industry, Britain’s biggest export earner.

Workers at the Triumph Motor Co., in Coventry, had staged a one-day sympathy strike for 2,000 colleagues laid off because of a parts shortage shut down assembly lines.

Employers and labor union leaders were preparing to meet to end the wildcat walkouts that crippled production in dozens of plants.

Production at the Rover plant in Birmingham resumed after nine engine washers, who brought operations to a halt in a pay dispute, went back to work.

Reds Protesting Heinemann Visit

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (AP).—West German President Gustav Heinemann flew into West Berlin today for a working visit despite protests by the surrounding East German Communists.

Mr. Heinemann will stay until Saturday. He arrived by U.S. Air Force plane as is the custom.

The East German Foreign Ministry issued a statement last week protesting Mr. Heinemann’s visit in line with Communist claims that West Berlin has no ties with West Germany.

750,000 Australians Strike To Protest National Budget

SYDNEY, Aug. 25 (AP).—Industry throughout Australia came to a virtual halt today as 750,000 workers—according to a union estimate—staged a strike against last week’s federal budget.

But protest rallies held in the state capitals stopped. Of 150,000 unionists who joined in the stoppage in Sydney, fewer than 3,000 attended a meeting in the city center. It was a similar story in Melbourne, despite a speech by Robert J. Hawke, president of the Australian Council of Trades Unions, in which he called for a three-hour strike.

Bus services in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland were stopped—and city traffic moved with more ease than normal.

Strongest support for the strike came from the waterfront, the building industry, transport and metal trades workers, printers and coal miners.

Many workers did not bother to

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WEATHER

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ALGERIA	25	77
AMSTERDAM	18	64
ANKARA	28	82
ATHENS	25	77
BEIRUT	25	77
BELGRADE	18	64
BOMBAY	22	72
BUDAPEST	18	64
CAIRO	25	77
CASABLANCA	26	79
COPENHAGEN	18	64
COSTA D'OR	26	79
DUBLIN	18	64
EDINBURGH	13	55
FLORENCE	24	75
FRANKFURT	22	72
GENOVA	19	66
HENRI	20	68
ISTANBUL	28	82
LA PAZ	25	77
LISBON	22	72
LONDON	17	63
MADRID	22	72
MELB	24	75
MOSCOW	14	57
MUNICH	17	63
NEW YORK	25	77
NICE	26	79
OSLO	20	68
PARIS	21	70
ROME	27	81
SOFIA	18	64
STOCKHOLM	17	63
TEL AVIV	25	77
TUNIS	28	82
VIENNA	24	75
WASHINGTON	19	66
WATSON	28	82
ZURICH	17	63

(U.S. Weather Service report for 7:30 a.m. GMT, others at 12:00 GMT)

Pentagon Drops Costly Plan For Hard-Rock Missile Sites

By Michael Geller

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UPI)—The 1,000-missile Minuteman force, the Pentagon announced today, will be the last of the hard-rock missile program, estimated privately at between \$5 billion and \$7 billion, and the feeling that a plan to construct new ICBM sites would be a waste of money.

Instead, the Air Force is expected to propose to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird this week a speedier and less expensive plan for reinforcing the existing sites.

5 of 9 Resign From Youth Panel in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (UPI)—

Five of the nine members of the Selective Service System's Youth Advisory Committee here resigned yesterday to protest the Nixon administration's policies on youth in general and the military draft in particular.

A spokesman for the Selective Service System said that as far as he knew it was the first public announcement of protest resignations from the nationwide system of 56 Youth Advisory Committees, set up by President Nixon in June, 1969.

The program was designed, in the President's words, to foster a better informed and more responsive draft mechanism and to "dispel illusions about the conscription process which are now held by many of our younger citizens."

"War on the Young"

At a news conference at Selective Service headquarters here, the five resigning from the New York City advisory group contended that the Nixon administration has "declared war on the young people of America."

The five—Eileen Golden, Grayson Brown, Carmen Luciano, Jose Sanchez and Brittan Chango—also protested the administration's request to Congress to abolish student deferments. They said, too, that the administration is not acting sufficiently to inform draft-eligible young men of their rights and alternatives and not moving vigorously enough in behalf of an all-volunteer army.

Each state has a Youth Advisory Committee, as do New York City, the District of Columbia and several territories.

Though Traces Found in 2 Bodies

No Drug Party at Tate Home, Coroner's Testimony Indicates

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25 (UPI)—

Address Sharon Tate had not taken drugs or alcoholic beverages on the night she was killed along with four other persons at her estate, the county coroner testified yesterday at the murder trial of Charles Manson and three female members of his "family."

Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi testified that blood tests showed no indication that either Miss Tate or her stylist Jay Sebring, who was once her fiancé, were under the influence of any narcotics at the time of the slayings.

There had been speculation that a drug party was under way at

the "Tate estate" in August, 1969, when intruders knifed and shot the occupants of the mansion. Dr. Noguchi indicated that such a party was not in progress.

2 Had Taken Drugs

Dr. Noguchi said that blood samples showed that Polish writer Volodymyr Frykowski and coffee waitress Abigail Folger both had taken small amounts of the drug MDA and both apparently had been drinking. MDA is a combination of drugs called "super speed."

Under direct examination by Deputy District Attorney Vincent Degliosi, Dr. Noguchi testified that the blood tests showed that Miss Folger had a count of 24 percent of MDA and Mr. Frykowski a 5 percent MDA count.

The fifth victim, Steven Parent, had 0.02 percent alcohol in his blood, a police officer testified. Under California's drunk driving laws, a person is considered under the influence of alcohol if 10 percent of alcohol is in the blood.

British Satellite

Is Lost in Space

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Aug. 25 (AP)—A British communications satellite launched here last Wednesday failed to reach a stationary orbit and was lost in space when a kick motor aboard the craft malfunctioned, the U.S. Air Force said today.

The SkyNet-2 satellite, intended to help link Great Britain with military outposts in the Middle East and Far East, was launched aboard an American Delta rocket. As a result of its failure the launching of a similar satellite for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was set for Sept. 30, has been postponed indefinitely.

Christmas Toy Outlook in U.S.—Love-Beads and Wigs, Not Guns

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Aug. 25 (AP)—

Love-beads, wigs, play wigs and space toys will be big-selling Christmas toys, wholesale dealers say, but war toys are losing their popularity.

Members of the National Toy Wholesalers Association meeting here had to choose the winners from the 300 new toys that manufacturers are promoting for Christmas selling.

Besides the popularity of love beads—which will come in kit form to be assembled—the peace movement has influenced the toy industry in another way, the wholesalers reported.

"The whole military line of toys has slipped off," said Stanley Shapiro, owner of a Richmond, Va., wholesale firm. "There is decidedly less emphasis on this type of toy than six years ago."

A line of little-girl play wigs was widely talked of by the wholesalers. A child seeing mother put on a wig to go out wants one for her "dress up" games, one wholesaler said. Several dealers indicated they thought the play wigs would be the hot item.

"For boys, space toys have never been as popular," said Mr. Shapiro, who said their success was based on the nation's space program.



OLE FOR THE AIRLIFT—A shapely vacationer gets no more than the brush of a horn as she swings on an overhead rope during a corrida in the main square of the town of Hasparren, in southwestern France.

Women to Launch 'Offensive' Today in War Between Sexes

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—

Rallying round the goals of equal job opportunity, free abortions and 24-hour child care centers, a group of American women made final plans today for tomorrow's "strike for equality." One liberation leader predicted, "This nation will no longer be quite the same" after the demonstrations.

The National Women's Strike Coalition—with representatives of diverse feminist groups—planned to announce the names of four major corporations whose advertising, the women say, is offensive and degrading, and whose products should be boycotted.

The feminist cause got a boost yesterday when Philadelphia Mayor James Tate proclaimed tomorrow "Women's Rights Day." Pittsburgh Mayor Peter Flaherty issued a similar proclamation earlier.

The date for tomorrow's strike was chosen to coincide with the 50th anniversary of final ratification of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote.

The demonstrations will take a variety of forms. There will be the

traditional rallies, speeches, marches and workshops in many areas, including New York, Washington, Detroit and Boston.

In addition, however, women are being urged not to perform household chores they consider menial—"don't iron while the strike is hot"—to bring their children to their husbands' offices and to reject the role of consumer and stop buying for one day.

Counter-demonstrations were planned by some women who said they're "liberated enough." A group called MOM—Men Our Master—dubbed tomorrow "preserve femininity day."

"Man Is Not the Enemy"

BOSTON, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Feminist leader Betty Friedan predicts millions of American women will demonstrate for equal rights with men tomorrow, "on a scale none of us dared dream of even two years ago."

After this day, nothing in this country will be quite the same again," she promised while launching National Women's Strike Week Sunday night in Boston before some 250 cheering women and a scattering of men.

"Man is not the enemy," said the author of the best-selling "The Feminine Mystique" and the founder of the National Organization of Women (NOW). "Man is a fellow victim. We will end the conditions that make women bitter, by allowing men and women to see each other as people, not as object or oppressor," Mrs. Friedan promised.

U.S. Backs Bid To Bury Black in White Cemetery

MIAMI, Aug. 25 (UPI)—The

Justice Department entered the case today of a black soldier killed in Vietnam but denied burial in an all-white cemetery in Florida.

U.S. Attorney Robert W. Rust, at the request of Attorney General John N. Mitchell, joined the suit as a "friend of the court." The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed suit yesterday in an attempt to force Hillcrest Cemetery of Fort Pierce, Fla., to bury Spec. 4 Pendergast Eugene Williams, the black soldier.

The Justice Department and the NAACP will join forces to argue the case in federal court Thursday.

Spec. 4 Williams, 30, was killed by mortar fire Aug. 8 in Vietnam. His mother, Mary Campbell, saw a newspaper advertisement in which Hillcrest offered free burial for all servicemen killed in Vietnam. But the cemetery took back the offer when it learned Spec. 4 Williams was black.

Man Sues Sex Researchers For Using Wife in 'Treatment'

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25 (Reu-

ters)—A \$750,000 suit has been filed here against sex researchers William Masters and Virginia Johnson.

George Edwin Calvert accused the team of procuring his wife as a sexual partner for two men and using this relationship as a form of "treatment" for the men.

The charges arose from research carried out for the St. Louis team's book, "Human Sexual Inadequacy," a best seller since it appeared in April.

Mr. Calvert, in his suit filed in the federal court, said that he and his wife, Barbara, had been under treatment by Dr. Masters and Mrs. Johnson.

The suit named John Doe I, of New York, and John Doe II, of Virginia, as co-defendants. A lawyer said their real names would be revealed later so summonses could be served.

The suit alleged Dr. Masters and Mrs. Johnson were paid \$5,000 for their treatment of John Doe I and an unspecified amount for treating John Doe II.

Dr. Masters called the charges ridiculous and said: "We would be delighted to disprove such a situation when the opportunity arises."

He said the suit was the first arising from the team's 15 years of research.

Senators Told To End Deals On New Cars

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UPI)—

The Senate Ethics Committee today told senators leading new cars at cut-rate prices to stop accepting the generous offer of the auto industry.

In an "advisory recommendation," the committee told the senators to end their arrangements "at or before the end of the model year" and added that "these leases should not be renewed."

Chairman John C. Stennis, D., Miss., read the committee's unanimous ruling to a heavily attended session of the Senate.

At least 24 senators—14 of them publicly identified—have lease arrangements with automakers, according to a recent UPI survey.

The breakdown showed that 23 senators are leasing either top-of-the-line or Lincoln Continental models for between \$750 and \$900 a year. Another is leasing a Mercury Marquis for \$600.

Comparable leases for the ordinary driver would run between \$2,000 and \$4,000 a year, according to commercial sources.

The committee report said "it appears that the price paid by a senator is considerably less than that which would have to be paid by the ordinary person making the same type of lease."

But the committee added it found "no evidence to suggest that these leases with senators were a means for the automobile companies to exercise influence."

"Nor did we find any indication that these automobile companies or their representatives received any favorable treatment from senators or assistants to senators because of favorable lease terms."

U.S. Catholics To Issue New Text of Bible

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UPI)—

Roman Catholics will get a new translation of the Bible in modern English next month to replace the Douay version that has been in use for 220 years, a team of editors disclosed here yesterday.

The translation, to be known as the New American Bible, will be published on Sept. 30. Paris of it are already familiar to Roman Catholics because of their use in the revised English mass.

The new version is the product of 25 years of work by 51 scholars, including four Protestants.

The Roman Catholic Bible will be the second major publication of its kind this year. In March, the first totally new English translation of the Bible by Protestant churches since the 1611 King James Version was issued by 11 British churches.

Unlike the Douay version, which was based on the Latin Vulgate, the New American Bible was translated directly from the ancient Hebrew, Greek and Aramaic scriptures, according to the Rev. Stephen Hartdegen, coordinator of the editorial board.

The new Roman Catholic version also made use of the Dead Sea Scrolls and other recently discovered manuscripts.

Because advance copies of the New American Bible have been distributed, religious scholars could make no judgment on the literary quality of the translation. However, some examples from the text were released, showing that archaic expressions such as "thou" have been eliminated in favor of contemporary language.

The New American Bible was sponsored by the Bishops' Committee of the Conferency of Christian Doctrine. The Old Testament section is an updated version of a four-volume work previously issued by the confederacy.

After Ecumenical

Work on the new translation began after Pope Pius XII issued an encyclical in 1943 urging that more attention be paid to sacred writings.

The first complete Roman Catholic Bible in English was the Douay-Rheims version, finished in 1582. It was revised in 1750.

The first edition of the New American Bible will be published on Sept. 30 by the St. Anthony Guild Press. Eleven other publishers have also been authorized to issue editions.

Bulk of J. P. Kennedy Estate To Foundation for First Son

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Aug. 25 (AP)—

The late Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to Britain, and father of a president and two U.S. senators, left a last will and testament bequeathing the bulk of his vast estate to a foundation named for his first son, Joseph Jr., who was killed in World War II.

The size of Mr. Kennedy's estate is still undetermined, according to records inspected today in Palm Beach County Court.

Mr. Kennedy, who made his winter home here his legal residence, died Nov. 18, 1969, in Hyannis Port, Mass.

In a will dated Dec. 30, 1955, and amended June 9, 1958, Mr. Kennedy specified that his widow, Rose, would receive a building in Albany, N.Y., known as the Standard Building and the sum of \$500,000.

In the amended will, he added "if prior to my death, I shall have disposed of such Standard Building, I hereby increase the cash

bequest . . . from \$500,000 to \$1 million.

"Having provided during my lifetime for my children and grandchildren, and having made other arrangements for my household help and employees, I intentionally omit to make any further provision for any of them," Mr. Kennedy's will stated.

"And I give, devise and bequeath all of the rest, residue and remainder of my property, real, personal and of any nature whatsoever, unto the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation . . ."

The foundation, with headquarters in Washington, has provided large sums for research on, and treatment of, mental retardation.

Typhoid Reported in U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Six new cases of typhoid were confirmed in England and Wales today, making a total of eight. Health authorities said the eight cases noted so far came within the expected annual average.

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LONDON Two Shows Top Summer Art Calendar

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Aug. 25.—During what is undoubtedly the dot-drum, from an artistic point of view, there are two summer shows of considerable interest currently on view in London.

At Compendium 3, 137, Fulham Road, S.W. 3, is an exhibition entitled "Faces on the Clee." The Clee is the hill district in southern Shropshire, the border county between England and Wales, and the four artists showing here—Johnston, Lamport, Mason and Tarrant (who seem to have revived the Slade School of Art custom of surnames only)—are all Shropshire born and trained.

It is exciting to find four painters drawing upon their own countryside for inspiration, without in any sense being landscape painters as such. They turn to their village neighbors, the recluses with their cats, the local postmen, the landed gentry outside their country houses, for the personages in their lively legends, the "Barbary" Paradise in a Shropshire valley, and paint self-portraits centered in fantastic agglomerations of local imagery, some real, some surreal.

"Faces on the Clee" demonstrates very clearly that English



Detail from "A Village Wedding" by Tarrant, at Compendium 2.

art has not wholly lost touch with the romantic tradition, which was one of its great strengths; and that not all good English painting has been befuddled by internationalism and (frequently) sterile "isms."

At the Leicester Galleries is an excellent show of works by artists of the past, supplemented by paintings and sculpture done by living artists, presented by the gallery.

Among the painters of the past there are notable works by Mark Gertler (1891-1939), including a pastel "Still Life Homage to Roger Fry." Roger

Fry was the Bloomsbury theoretician who did much to promote Gertler and his contemporaries, all of whom trained together at the Slade in the period 1913-15. Other outstanding works include those of Frances Hodgkins (1899-1947) whose sensitive talent was underdeveloped in her lifetime. Her work is now receiving some sort of revival.

Among other painters of the past are Wyndham Lewis (1893-1957), represented here by a pencil and wash "Portrait of a Woman" (1932); George Mayer Marlow (1893-1980), by a group of English landscapes in watercolor; and C.R.W. Nevinson, by

an oil "Rain Mud After the Battle." This was one of the most famous of his 1914-1918 Western front pictures, of which he made a large number. He subsequently collected 25 of them into a book titled "Modern War." In this, he shows quite clearly his connection with Marinetti and the Italian futurists, and also his relationship to cubism and vorticism.

Among the works by living artists, eye-catchers include the gouache "Evening Shore" by Ray Howard-Jones; Eberhard White's watercolor "Old Barn" (painted in 1915—he is still with us, vigorous as ever and still painting extraordinarily good pictures); more are John Armstrong's "Circus Performers" and "Snake Charmer," both dating from the late 1920s; John Christopher's recent small decorative oils; and Michael Wiseman's extraordinary "St. Mand."

Among several excellent Epstein bronzes, the "First Portrait of Jackie," executed in 1935, is outstanding.

SALZBURG: A Festival for the Record

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria.—One of the signs of the times here during the festival period—aside from the flood of tourists attracted by this baroque city's extra-musical beauty—is the overwhelming presence of the major recording companies, whose promotional displays have a virtual monopoly on wall and window space in the city's center.

They dominate the store windows to such an extent that the entire business district gives the impression of being one big record shop. One Salzburg merchant, a purveyor of garden hoses and like equipment, had to counteract the effect of his window displays by putting up a sign to announce that "We don't sell records."

But the recording industry makes itself felt in more direct, if less obvious ways. One Viennese critic preceded a laudatory review of the festival by a review of the festival's director, the talents of Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Sviatoslav Richter with the somewhat testy acknowledgment that their presence together on the festival program may have been due principally to the fact that they had just recorded the same program together.

But the question of whether the public performance or the recording comes first is probably of little consequence to the music lover who can enjoy one or the other, or both. And the two recording industry giants—Deutsche Grammophon and Electrical and Musical Industries—marked the festival's 50-year jubilee with two-disc issues closely bound to recent and past Salzburg Festival history. The German firm has issued a recording of Cavalieri's "Rappresentazione di Anna e di Corbo," the 370-year-old religious opera whose success was the sleeper of the 1968 festival. The records can only hint at the beauty of the production in

Edinburgh Opens With Prokofiev —Controversial Scene No Shocker

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Aug. 25 (AP)—A packed house of 1,500 music lovers gave Anja Silja and Rudolf Constantini a standing ovation last night at the end of Prokofiev's opera "The Fiery Angel."

The controversial opera, under fire because of a chorus of three nude nuns, opened Edinburgh's three-week music festival. The city council, sponsor of the festival, breathed deeply in relief. Three young ladies playing the part of bare-breasted nuns did not even create a ripple in the jammed auditorium of the King's Theater. Music was the thing.

Soprano Silja and baritone Constantini of Frankfurt's municipal opera were the targets of shouted "braves" and the normally reticent Scotsmen beat their hands red.

"Everything went well," said Charles Nicholas, the festival spokesman. "No one was offended. It vindicated our decision to bring this fine opera to Edinburgh."

More than 100,000 tourists are estimated to have crowded into Edinburgh to see festival events that encompass everything from symphony concerts to rock musicals, during 130 performances crammed into three weeks. There are also 60 theatrical groups giving unofficial performances during the festival.

the baroque Kollegienkirche, but the issue on DGG's scholarly Archiv series is nonetheless welcome. EMI's festive issue is not new, but a collection of reissues, mostly vocal, of performances by artists in parts they have sung at the festival. The connection is often tenuous and most of the items are already familiar on records, but the 30-odd selections amount to a comprehensive memorial to many of the great singers who have figured in the festival programs almost from the beginning.

One of the most hotly anticipated events of this year's festival—at least for Germans and Austrians—was Oskar Werner's return to the German-language stage after many years' absence in the title role of his own production of "Hamlet."

The production, which also involved many of Vienna's leading actors, profoundly disappointed most of the critics without apparently diminishing the demand for tickets. The pro-

duction, whose cuts included the role of Fortinbras, was referred to on the front page of Viennese papers as a "debacle," and the criticisms were marked by such sarcastic remarks as "Catastrophe in Denmark" or "Where was Fortinbras . . . when he could have cleaned up the stage of what one had looked at for three hours," or "Hamlet, the living corpse." Nevertheless, the consensus seemed to be not against Werner the actor but against Werner the director, and a local movie house that simultaneously scheduled a festival of Oskar Werner films did a lively business.

The death of George Solti struck particularly hard at the Salzburg Festival, not only because he had been scheduled to conduct Beethoven's Ninth Symphony with the Vienna Philharmonic here last week, but because his association with the festival had been virtually uninterrupted since 1949, because his Cleveland Orchestra was

one of only two American orchestras ever to appear here (1967), because his appearance as a child piano prodigy of ten in Vienna was recalled with his appearance in 1956 as conductor-soloist in a Mozart piano concerto, because he had conducted many new operas at the festival ("Liebermann's 'Fenelope' and 'School for Wives' and Egk's 'Trische Legende'). But above all because he represented the Central European tradition (Vienna, Strasbourg, Berlin, Prague et al.) absorbed into American musical life and brought back to enrich that of the Old World.

Among the exhibits in Salzburg during the summer are two directly related to the festival and its history. In the Residenz exhibit "50 Years of the Salzburg Festival" (until Sept. 30), is a compact and objective selection of material not only from the festival archives and the Austrian National Library, but from the archives of Max Reinhardt, Clemens Krauss, the architect Clemens Holzmeister and many others of long association with the festival. The founding, the great prewar and postwar years are well documented, and there is no glossing over the dismal impact of world affairs from 1933 to 1946. At the Max Reinhardt archives in Schloss Arenberg, on the right bank of the Salzach about ten minutes' walk from the city center, "Max Reinhardt and the World of Cinema dell'Arte" (until Sept. 3) relies largely but not exclusively on photographs to document its subject, ranging from the many Reinhardt productions of Goldoni's "Arlecchino, Servant of Two Masters" to the Gozzobusoni "Turandot," the 1912 premiere of the original version of the Strauss-Hofmannsthal-Molliere "Ariadne auf Naxos," and Hofmannsthal's "Salzburg World Theater"—in 1922 the festival's first production in the Kollegienkirche.

THEATER: Four by Rattigan

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Terence Rattigan's new play, "A Request to the Nation," is in rehearsal in London under the direction of Peter Glenville, with a mid-September premiere scheduled.

This is Mr. Rattigan's first work for the theater in seven years and it revolves about the romance of Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson. The "request" of the title is that made by Nelson to king and country in his mistress's behalf—that after his death "they give her an ample provision to maintain her rank in life." Heading the cast are Ian Holm as the naval hero and Zoe Caldwell, who abandoned a Broadway hit in which she was playing the French novelist Colette for the role of Lady Hamilton.

Mr. Rattigan, who has established residence in Bermuda, is spending a few weeks in Paris prior to the London opening. He hopes, during his stay, to complete a duo of shorter plays to compose a double bill on the order of his earlier "Browning Version" and "Separate Tables," and an amusing "Life and Soul" as their overall title, remarked the Harrow-Oxford-educated author of "French Without Tears," "Ross" and "The Deep Blue Sea." But as they are by me—and not by Turgenev—it may be "Life and Soul (of the Party)."

Meanwhile, a revival of another Rattigan play, "The Winslow Boy," is opening in Brighton this week. It is based on the celebrated Archer-Shee case, and treats of a British father's long legal battle to clear his 14-year-old son of the



Terence Rattigan, who will have four plays in London this fall.

charge of having stolen a small sum of money while at the Osborne Naval Academy. Kenneth More is playing the crafty prosecution lawyer who confronts the accused boy. The play is London-bound and the West End will thus be seeing four Rattigan works during the coming season.

During the long absence from the theater, Mr. Rattigan has scarcely been idle. He has been occupied "chiefly" with "screen writing"—"The V.I.P.s," "The Yellow Rolls-Royce," the remake of "Goodbye, Mr. Chips" and an as-yet-unfilmed script for a ballet musical. Two years ago, he wrote the television spectacle for BBC about Lord Nelson that inspired the stage version.

"The action takes place between Nelson's return to England on Aug. 20, 1805, and the Naval Action off Cape Trafalgar on Oct. 21, with a final scene occurring some three weeks later, soon after the

news of Nelson's death reached London," he explained. "I have tried to picture Nelson's complex mood, his genius as a leader and his obsessive passion for Emma Hamilton, despite his awareness that to others she seemed a drunken, middle-aged woman who was making them both ridiculous. The portrait of Emma is unromantic but sympathetic. It differs, of course, from the usual one, that of the English rose, beauty of the Romney canvases and the 'dive' lady of the Corinne Griffith movie. There is also a portrait of 'poor Tom-Tit,' the crippled Frances Nelson, seen by the world as the loyal wife shamefully deserted, but whose enduring love and forgiveness proved for Nelson the ultimate brutality.

"Now, about the brace of new plays," continued Mr. Rattigan. "I have only finished the first so I can only describe that one. It will be called 'My Proud Beauty' and will be the 'Life of the Party,' the second. 'Soul'—is to be a serious drama about the deceptive relations that part a couple.

"My Proud Beauty" is a spoof of Sardou's "Tosca." By introducing humor—or even a bit of common sense—a playwright can turn melodrama into farce. In my version, Tosca finds that the villain, Scarpia, who holds her captive, demanding her surrender for her lover's life, is a more interesting man than her lover.

Classic Inspiration

Mr. Rattigan, widely regarded as a master of theater construction, has probably profited more from his study of Greek classic drama and Shakespeare than from the well-made play models of Sardou and Ponsard. He believes all modern dramatists are the children of either Ibsen or Chekhov.

"I write under the Ibsen influence," he said. "Tennessee Williams, on the other hand, is Chekhovian in manner. Of the practicing playwrights in English, I admire Williams and John Osborne especially his 'Invisible Evidence'—more than the others. Both have shown flashes of greatness, though as yet I don't suppose either has written a great play. Joe Orton was an author of many promises. When I saw his first play, 'Entertaining Mr. Sloane,' I saw at once that it was written on the lines of classic comedy. Few recognize this, but I was not surprised when I met Orton to find that Aristophanes was his model."

Movies in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—This is how reviewers for The New York Times saw the new films:

"Eldridge Cleaver," which opened without warning in New York Monday, is a "generally intelligent, wholly sympathetic treatment of the thoughts and personality of Eldridge Cleaver in exile in Algiers," reports Roger Greenspun. "Insofar as Cleaver is the subject, the film is thoughtful, ironic, valuable. Insofar as Johnson, Reagan, Nixon, Agnew and the 'crimes of American imperialism' are the subjects, the film is very tired and very ordinary propaganda." Directed by William Klein ("Mr. Freedom," "Float Like a Butterfly, Sting Like a Bee," an episode of "Sex From Vietnam"), the film consists of his best of interviews with and scenes from Cleaver's Algerian exile. He emerges as a man of considerable wit, grace, personal sadness and hard-headed realism. Although Cleaver advocates an orthodox revolutionary toughness ("So far as I'm concerned, the neutrals are part of the problem"), he rejects black racism in favor of an internationalism of the oppressed that, if short on analysis, is also short on appeals to anti-American paranoia.

"The New Life Style," directed by Jerry Macc and Peter Savage, starring Horst Tappert and Renata Van Holt, "wriggled in from Europe." Howard Thompson says, "and 'mainly presents a group of 'groovy' young and youthful people frolicking on the German island of Sylt in the North Sea and behaving like nincompoops. They squeal, snick, dance,

swim, guzzle and occasionally pair off for some nude wallowing." He added that it "might fill the bill if you're looking for tired cheese."

"Out of It," directed by Paul Williams, with Barry Gordon, Jim Voight and Lada Edmund Jr., was judged "very long on appeal, but short on achievement," by Roger Greenspun. "A sort of teen-age rite of passage in Bellmore, L.I., 'Out of It' concerns one summer's misadventures among a group of kids who go to the beach, suffer football practice, neck and pet, drive into the city at night, and hang around with a young man named Paul (Barry Gordon), mostly because he has the keys to his mother's car." The film was made in 1967, according to the distributor, but the critic says it "looks and feels just a bit older—say 1963—even allowing for South Shore cultural lag."

"Darker Than Amber," directed by Robert Clouse, with Rod Taylor as "a chesty hero tilting at a nest of criminals," comes off "better than average" for movies of its type, according to Howard Thompson. The reviewer said Taylor "seemed exactly the kind of guy who would rescue a pretty girl (Susan Kendall) from the bay, where she was thrown by two sadistic brutes, have a bit of a fling with her, fall for her and then go after the killers," but that Miss Kendall "in the dual role of mystery girl and one of those underwater ballerinas, is simply too refined looking and sounding to fit her sordid past." From the windup, Thompson says, it's easy to see the title means "blood."

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Fulbright on the Mideast

No senator has more conspicuously urged United States disengagement in Southeast Asia than J. W. Fulbright. That stand, plus his influence as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has focused world attention on Mr. Fulbright's surprise proposals for settling the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East.

The central element in his plan is that this country back up a Mideast peace—negotiated or imposed—by a military guarantee to safeguard Israel's independence within the borders it had before the six-day war of June 1967. The proffer of such a guarantee is doubly startling in the light of Sen. Fulbright's long coolness to Zionism and his continuing doubt that the Mideast is an area of vital American concern.

All these factors entitle the Fulbright proposal to recognition as an effort to be constructive in an area where ingrained mistrust constitutes a major handicap to any settlement. That mistrust would be intractable enough if it were confined to relations between the Arabs and the Israelis, but it is made worse by the area's emergence as a cockpit in the cold war and by the slack respect all nations now have for the police powers of the United Nations Security Council.

The unfortunate aspect of the senator's proposals is that they may undermine, rather than facilitate, the peace talks under way at the UN. The goal of these talks is to arrive at an agreement to which both the Arabs and the Israelis will voluntarily subscribe.

Mr. Fulbright all but rules out that possibility and moves on to the next step of a settlement "imposed" by the Security Council—another way of saying by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Even though the senator stresses that he would welcome a similar imposed peace in Southeast Asia, the impact on the Mideast talks is likely to be a heightened reluctance on the part of the Egyptians and the Jordanians ever to get into the same room with the Israelis, much less to agree on peace terms. For Israel, the Fulbright plan entails a virtual advance renunciation of any hope for negotiating more defensible borders and thus reducing the danger of future clashes. All the skill put by Secretary of State Rogers into permitting some basis for flexibility on this point could be erased by the Fulbright insistence on restoration of the old boundaries.

The task that faces Ambassador Jarring in carrying the forthcoming negotiations to success is incredibly difficult at best. Unquestionably, he will need much help from Washington and Moscow in keeping the talks from collapsing. The near-disaster that attended Egyptian movement of Soviet missiles into the zone just west of the Suez Canal on the night of the standstill ceasefire was evidence of how tenuous the whole undertaking is. At this stage the most useful service anyone in Washington, Moscow or other capitals can provide is to back up the Jarring mission.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Useful Mission to Mexico

If all presidential trips abroad could accomplish as much in short order as Mr. Nixon's 28-hour visit to Mexico, the case for personal diplomacy at the highest level would be unanswerable. Actually, the ground had been laboriously prepared for the agreement designed to resolve remaining boundary disputes between the United States and Mexico and to set up machinery for heading off such quarrels in the future.

The basic climate had been created through earlier resolution of the century-old dispute over the Chamizal area on the Rio Grande between El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez. Negotiations for the Chamizal convention were launched by Presidents Kennedy and Lopez Mateos in 1962 and brought to fruition by Presidents Johnson and Diaz Ordaz in 1967.

These bits of recent history are recalled not to diminish the accomplishment of Presidents Nixon and Diaz Ordaz at Puerto Vallarta, but to point up the invaluable continuity that has been built up for amicable relations between the two countries in recent years. That continuity was endangered last year when Washington embarked on "Operation Intercept," a drive to halt the flow of marijuana and narcotics from Mexico.

Fortunately, the administration soon abandoned this ham-handed venture and the two governments agreed to replace it with "Operation Cooperation," under which Mexico promised to intensify its efforts to curb production and export of narcotics.

In the improved climate, Attorney General John Mitchell accompanied Mr. Nixon to Puerto Vallarta and agreed on new measures of cooperation against the drug traffic. Finally, Mr. Nixon has made what Mr. Diaz Ordaz calls a "constructive" proposal for improving the agreement involving distribution of the waters of the lower Colorado River. If a new agreement satisfactory to both sides can be reached by the time the old one expires in November, Mr. Nixon will have even more cause to be pleased with his personal diplomacy south of the Rio Grande.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The Fulbright Proposal

Sen. Fulbright's proposal is interesting in many respects: 1) Because the senator is not a friend of Israel or Zionism, and 2) Because he is known for his violent opposition to any further U.S. involvement abroad.

What he proposes—naturally after a total Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories—is actually a formal guarantee, a mutual defense treaty between Washington and Jerusalem of the type of those which he said the United States should no longer sign under any circumstances. This proposal, the senator realizes the impossibility of asking Israel to leave the occupied territories with the sole guarantee of the UN or of the big powers. . . .

It is interesting to note that Sen. Fulbright's rather surprising proposal coincides with some renewed Soviet interest in direct talks between Moscow and Jerusalem.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

nam regardless of the consequences and for a general cutting of commitments hardly makes him, in Israeli eyes, a convincing advocate for complete reliance on American protection.

If Israel is to make significant withdrawals, the only guarantee that she can accept is not only one from America, but one supported by the stationing of American troops—with or without blue helmets—in adequate numbers at key points (Egypt already has 10,000 Russians).

There is no other way in the Middle East. The stronger Israel is, the less the risk. It is already greater than it need have been if Russian direct intervention had been matched, and so deterred, by America. It must not be allowed to grow—not so much as by another SAM site.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The proposals for a Middle East peace settlement which have just been put forward—with brilliant timing—by Sen. Fulbright are both wise and valuable because they offer both the Arabs and the Israelis the most that they can reasonably and realistically desire.

The detail has not yet been suggested, and much of it would be acutely difficult to work out. Nor, most important, has the attitude of President Nixon and Congress to so major a proposition been clarified, since it appears that the senator is not reflecting any official thinking. What is unmistakable is that the Arab and Israeli diplomats, as they begin their negotiations in New York, and thus the Arab and Israeli peoples, have been offered a peace plan which is far more worthy of their attention than time-consuming and ultimately unimportant squabbles about the movement of missiles a couple of kilometers to or from the canal.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

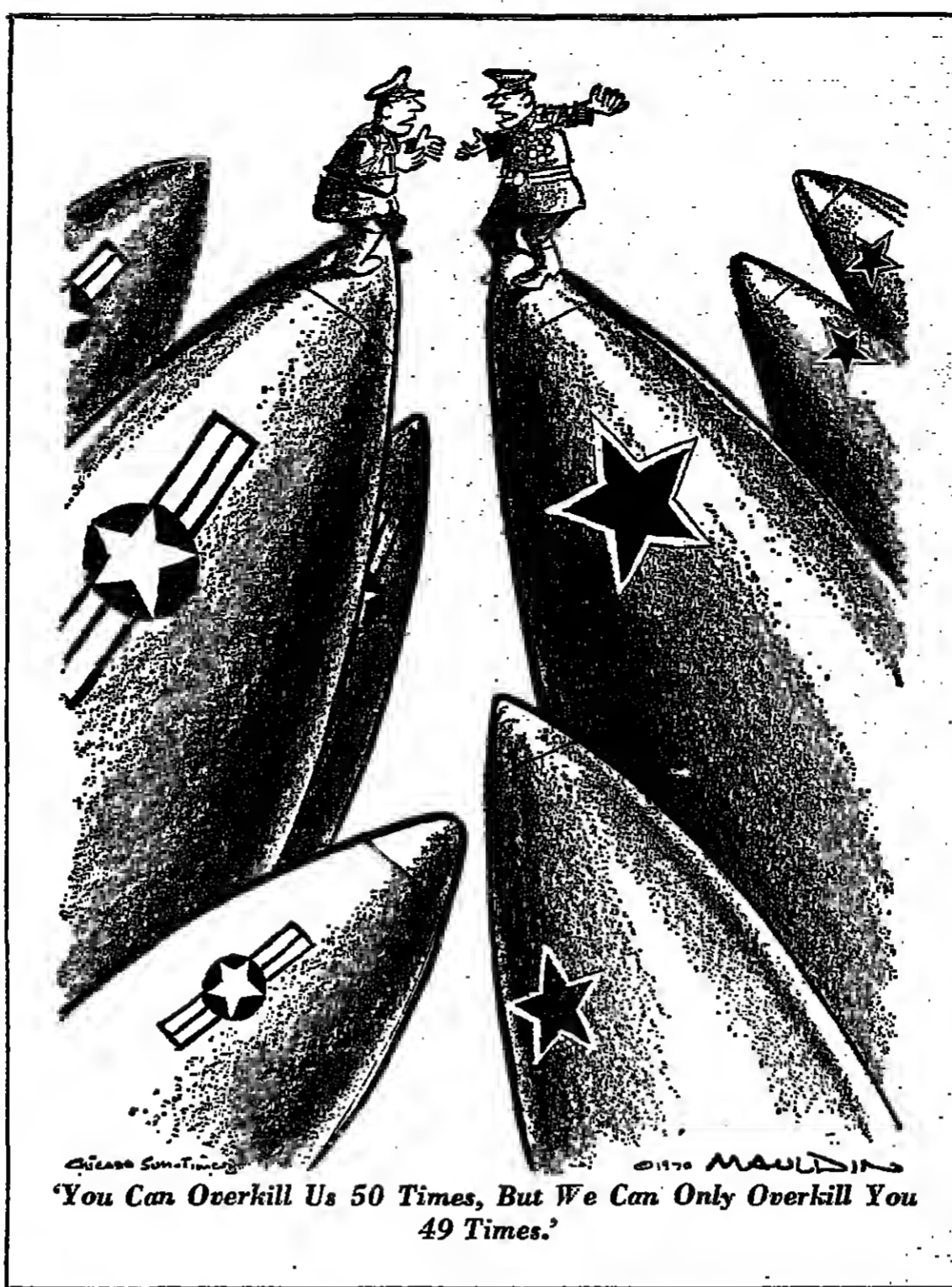
August 26, 1895

PARIS—The patriotic demonstrations which are taking place in Germany at the present moment have caused some stir in the Chancelleries of Europe. Even Governments which are friendly with or allies of Germany have not concealed their surprise, and there are indications that in view of the state of mind a damper will be put on the demonstrations arranged to take place on September 2, the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan.

Fifty Years Ago

August 26, 1920

PARIS—The three-hundredth anniversary of the sailing of the Mayflower for America will be celebrated at Plymouth, England, on Friday, September 3. The event, of such special interest to all Americans, but most for those of the old Colonial stock, has enlisted the participation of many American and British historical and cultural organizations. It is very fitting that both America and England should jointly commemorate the anniversary.



Washington's Official Worriers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The boss is away but the official mice are not playing in Washington. They are worrying about the endless frustrations of Vietnam, not so much about the military situation, but about the consequences of what they regard as their growing successes in Southeast Asia.

They are increasingly worried, for example, about the economic, psychological and political consequences of the American withdrawal from Saigon—particularly in the light of the coming South Vietnamese congressional and presidential elections.

Inflation in South Vietnam, according to one cabinet minister in Washington, is now increasing by 25 percent per year. The South Vietnamese peasants and commercial entrepreneurs are doing very well, but the wages of the South Vietnamese armed forces are steadily falling behind the inflation.

"The military in Saigon," says this U.S. cabinet official, "are being asked to do more and more but the more they do, the less they are being paid in relative terms." The same is true, he adds, for the South Vietnamese civil servants and many non-agricultural workers. As the U.S. troops pull out, the inflation and unemployment increase—all of which helps the politicians there who are encouraging anti-American sentiment.

Frustration

Cambodia is adding another element of frustration to the administration's concerns. The more the administration does, the more it finds it has to do in Cambodia as elsewhere. Officials here keep saying they have achieved their military objectives in that country, but the Lon Nol government is weak and even with the help of the South Vietnamese forces, Cambodia is insisting on U.S. air support for Cambodian troops and demanding economic aid for the disruption of the U.S. bombing.

In short, the Nixon administration finds itself in a familiar bind. What it calls its successes do not produce the results it expected. It keeps winning almost every military battle, and it has managed to cut its casualties and cut down the antiwar protests, but ironically, the weaker the enemy gets, the less the enemy seems willing to negotiate from weakness, and Hanot now seems determined merely to carry on the war until a new situation is created by the withdrawal of the majority of the American troops.

One White House official noted the other day that all enemy concessions in the past had come about suddenly, but only after a protracted argument against the very concessions they finally made. "This doesn't mean," he added, "that they will finally accept our compromise peace plan just because they flatly rejected it from the beginning of the Paris talks, but you never can tell. Under the Communist system they are quite capable of sudden and dramatic switches."

Another Question

One other thing troubling the administration is that officials here really don't know who is calling the tune in Hanoi. This has been the case ever since the death of Ho Chi Minh. The official line here now is that the North Vietnamese are "too weak to make war on a large scale and apparently so divided in their collective leadership that no one man is strong enough to negotiate a compromise peace."

Washington is concerned about this. A stretch such as which can fit over anything the expressed rationale is that President Nixon has made it clear all along that his actions in Cambodia have been and will be dictated by the regard for allied lives in South Vietnam.

Suppose Hanot merely waits until most of the American expeditionary force has been withdrawn and then mounts an offensive the South Vietnamese cannot contain? Would this place the American command in jeopardy or force the U.S. to send men back into the battle?

Cambodia Circle

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON—The Nixon administration in a little over seven months has come full circle in its public pronouncements about its intentions in Cambodia.

The result is a growing suspicion in Congress as to whether President Nixon's "doctrine" really means a lower American profile in Southeast Asia. Monday, while talking to newsmen aboard an airplane during his trip to Korea, Vice-President Agnew said, "We are going to do everything we can to help the Lon Nol government" in Cambodia because "the whole matter of Cambodia is related to the security of our troops in Vietnam."

On Jan. 3, 1970, Mr. Agnew seemed to be saying just the opposite. Back then, during another Southeast Asian tour, he explained to newsmen why the Nixon administration had supported the congressional resolution barring use of ground combat troops in Laos or Thailand without congressional approval.

"I think that was simply a resolution to indicate that the President wouldn't move unilaterally to engage us in any conflict—further conflict in Asia beyond the Vietnam situation—without returning to the Congress for approval of such action."

More Candor?

"I think it also indicated," he added in elaborating on the White House support of the restrictive amendment, "that we would not become involved in any other combat activities with our troops in Asia unless some very extreme, provocative and substantial action took place that might make it necessary for him to seek reevaluation by the Congress."

Whether Mr. Agnew is being more candid now about the administration's intentions in Cambodia, whether the Nixon doctrine is really just a name for day-to-day improvisation and not a structured doctrine at all, and whether the President's Southeast Asian policy has changed radically in seven months all are central questions in the current debate—a debate likely to keep escalating on through the November elections. Spokesmen at the White House, State Department and Pentagon all insist there has been no change in Nixon administration policy.

Like a stretch such as which can fit over anything the expressed rationale is that President Nixon has made it clear all along that his actions in Cambodia have been and will be dictated by the regard for allied lives in South Vietnam.

However, past public statements projected no such wide-open policy for American military involvement in Cambodia—a charge a growing number of lawmakers are making. What follows is a sampling of Nixon administration statements on Cambodia since January 3 when

"We don't talk about that," the cabinet official said. "We are sure the South Vietnamese will be able to take over with the help of our air power."

In short, the administration is committed to get out of Vietnam, but the more it does the more the course of the war will be decided by Hanot and Saigon, and this is a troubling thought even for the officials who say "everything is working according to plan."

Lack Leverage

For one thing, the former French colonies lack the leverage that the English-speaking countries have in dealing with Britain. For another, much of French-speaking Africa is quietly building up its own trade with South Africa. A ranking French diplomat stationed in

Paris explains the silence of the former French colonies on the arms sales this way: "They know that part of the money that goes to Paris will eventually get down to them. And they need the money."

In per capita and total expenditure, French aid to Africa far outweighs that given by Britain. Because of hidden agricultural subsidies and budgetary grants, it is difficult to come up with an accurate picture of the aid. The French aid to French-speaking Africa, but it is certain that without that aid, the poverty-stricken governments of countries like Senegal, Chad, Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta literally could not continue to function. Moreover, the French continue to hold the key posts in the infrastructures of most of these countries. They run Chad's army, the Ivory Coast's economy, Senegal's water system. Whether they wield the power in the Machiavellian way that outsiders often attribute to them is a highly debatable point. But the fact is that they are in a position to do so, and African leaders cannot afford to forget that.

"For a protest to be effective, it has to be at least listened to," a young Senegalese servant told me recently. "There has to be a dialogue. Such a possibility exists for the anglophone African countries, which are viewed by Britain as part of their diplomatic family, I think. But if we attacked the French, they would just smile indulgently and continue with business."

Attitudes There does seem to be a strange divergence in post-colonial attitudes by the two European powers. While the French were much quicker to accept educated Africans socially and culturally than the British were, France as a nation does not seem to have psychologically accepted the sovereignty of her former African colonies in any meaningful way.

And as long as she continues to pick up a heavy tab for much of French-speaking Africa, this attitude is likely to persist. While not discussing details, South African

... massive amounts of military assistance could not be rapidly and effectively utilized by the small Cambodian Army against the immediate threat. With other nations, we shall do our best to provide the small arms and other equipment which the Cambodian Army needs and can use now for its defense. The aid we will provide will be limited to the purpose of enabling Cambodia to defend its neutrality—not for the purpose of making it an active belligerent on one side or the other. . . . We shall avoid a wider war. . . .

—President Nixon's Cambodia address to the nation, April 30, 1970.

... I have said often that I will not recommend troops going to Laos or to Cambodia or to any other place without the consent of the Congress of the United States. . . . I have said time and again that as long as I am in this job I would never recommend to the President of the United States the use of American military forces in a combat role, combat responsibility, without the consent of the Congress of the United States. Now I feel that very strongly."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

France, Britain And Black Africa

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI—The British government's intention to resume limited arms sales to South Africa seems certain to overshadow all other issues on the agendas of the year's two most important political meetings in Africa, which get under way in the next three weeks. In fact, by delaying their final decision on the arms question until October, the Conservatives have just about assured themselves of being on the receiving end of a steady flow of hostile rhetoric at the September 1 Organisation of African Unity conference in Ethiopia and the summit meeting of nonaligned countries in Zambia the following week. Black Africa is still undecided on how far beyond rhetoric it will go if Britain clings to her once seemingly unshakable resolve to improve relations with Pretoria by removing the symbolic stigma of the arms ban. Many of the more drastic possible steps, such as cutting diplomatic relations, would hurt the African countries more than Britain.

But the bitterness and vehemence of the reaction from Africa has clearly surprised Prime Minister Heath's government. A series of meetings in East Africa this month involving Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Kenya indicate that retaliatory steps could extend to restrictions on trade and an effective dismantling of the last vestige of the British Empire, the Commonwealth. Some of the British surprise may stem from counting too much on the example of France, which has sold nearly half a billion dollars worth of military goods to South Africa since the 1964 British ban went into effect. There has been little criticism of France in Africa. This disparity has led to the charge of hypocrisy being leveled at the countries now berating Britain. But such a charge neglects the special relationship that exists between the two former great imperial powers in Africa and their ex-colonies.

Lack Leverage

For one thing, the former French colonies lack the leverage that the English-speaking countries have in dealing with Britain. For another, much of French-speaking Africa is quietly building up its own trade with South Africa. A ranking French diplomat stationed in Paris explains the silence of the former French colonies on the arms sales this way: "They know that part of the money that goes to Paris will eventually get down to them. And they need the money."

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can diplomats are quite frank with visitors about their hopes for increased economic ties with a relatively more affluent France. Reliable sources report that the interest is returned private and then denied publicly.

There is, finally, one other crucial difference between the positions of English-speaking and French-speaking Africa. Toward arms sales to South Africa, French-speaking countries are almost all in West or Central Africa (with the exception Madagascar, which is cultivating its friendship with South Africa). Zambia, on the other hand, minutes away from a full-scale attack by Rhodesian and South African forces, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia is genuinely afraid that such an attack will make Tanzania, with a coast vulnerable to ships sold to South Africa, is also within easy striking distance.

Focus on Kenya

However unrealistic such fear may appear to outsiders who think South Africa would not launch such actions against black Africa, the leaders of English-speaking Africa are the ones who have it most to lose from any more arms of any kind going to South Africa. Lacking any influence with the French, they have to make the stand against the English.

Reaction from English-speaking West Africa has been more restrained, for the most part. It is interesting to see how strong the issue is pressed by Nigeria, continuing to sell arms to her during the Biafran secession despite intense domestic pressure for an arms embargo. But the reaction is likely to come from Kenya of the East African countries. Kenya has perhaps the best relations (and significantly a favorable balance of trade) with Britain.

Kenya took the initiative in arranging a meeting of the East African foreign ministers earlier this month, and, according to reliable but unconfirmed reports, argued for a calm and considered approach toward Britain.

Two weeks ago, the heads of state of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia met in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and announced that they had agreed upon a joint, still undisclosed program of action if the arms sales are resumed. Kenya's president Jomo Kenyatta was not at the meeting, a fact that may hold little significance in view of his dislike for travel. But Kenya at this point seems less committed to hard measures than the other three countries. Speaking diplomatically would mean the loss of economic aid from Britain, a drastic step. More likely is a joint withdrawal from the Commonwealth, which seems headed for troubles times in any event. A novel suggestion making the rounds here is the possibility of a move to expel Britain from the organization, which she set up and has sustained. The harsh spotlight that is going to be focused on Britain at the nonaligned and OAU summits in that respect, the delay on the final decision may be helpful to the Heath government, which will get some idea in the next few weeks of just how Africa is going to react to the ending of the arms ban.

Letters

Injustice

If the officers couldn't handle the Iveston "mutiny" themselves without calling in the local constabulary, seems as though they're the ones who should be court-martialed for incompetence.

AL HIX, Baywater, London.

Sigh of Relief

I read with intense interest your recent announcement that U.S. soldiers have agreed not to use the pellets of endangered species. As a member of an endangered species, it is at least some consolation to know that someone is not going to come along and process my pet.

ROBERT P. DORANG, Bad Godesberg, West Germany.

Japan Eases Bars on Investments

TOKYO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Japan's new investment law, which allows Japanese firms to invest in foreign countries, is expected to be passed by the Diet in the next few days.

In addition, the next and final round of scheduled liberalizations has been moved up to October, 1971, instead of March, 1972, as previously scheduled, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said.

Yoshi Mitsuoka, the minister of international trade, said that the automobile industry would be opened to foreign investment in April, 1971, instead of October of that year, originally planned.

Government officials explained that the dates have been advanced to enable Japan to take a more active attitude toward foreign investments.

Today's action, taken at a cabinet meeting, increases to 224 the number of business categories for which Japan has eased restrictions on foreign participation.

Investments Restricted
TOKYO, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—A list of the cabinet approved today was submitted last week by the finance ministry's Foreign Investment Council. Although some percent of the country's industries are now "freed," most investments are restricted to 50-50 joint ventures.

Most of the sectors involved are considered desirable by foreign investors—as they lean toward such sectors as bicycle repairs, painting, and the manufacture of various articles. More attractive investment areas such as the computer, petrochemical and car industries, remain closed.

Although the banking and securities industries are freed, existing laws will make it very difficult for foreigners to take full advantage of the liberalization. Department

British Pound Drops Again; Stocks Ease

LONDON, Aug. 25 (UPI)—The British pound sterling fell back in foreign exchange markets today, to its lowest level for 11 months.

Sterling closed the day at \$2.3875, also turned weak against several European currencies as investors moved out of pounds to dollars. The pound's value has fallen by over a quarter of a cent since Friday.

Dealers felt the Bank of England was letting the exchange rate slide rather than spend reserves to buy pounds, and is steady the rate.

The Treasury made no comment on the currency's setback and government quarters appeared not particularly concerned about the pound's weakness which was compounded by the weekend's gloomy economic forecast from the National Institute for Economic and Social Research and by labor strikes hitting production in the oil industry, normally an important export earner.

This period of the year can also be unfavorable for the pound for international commercial reasons, if inflation added to stagnation in British industry also caused uneasiness.

The institute urged the government to boost the economy by permitting greater spending or face a rising unemployment and inflation. It also mentioned the dangers of another devaluation.

While the pound faltered, the London stock market ignored its worries for part of the day, then shares lost their sparkle and the Financial Times index closed at 414, down 0.8 for the day. The price of gold tacked on 14 cents to close at \$35.80 an ounce.

S. Africa Details Gold Sales, Says More Anticipated

PRETORIA, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—South Africa has sold 10.8 million ounces of gold to the International Monetary Fund and other monetary authorities since the new marketing agreement at the beginning of this year. Reserve bank governor Theunis de Jongh said today.

It is probable further sales will be made to them during the coming weeks to finance the relatively large deficit in the country's current account of payments. Mr. de Jongh told stockholders at the bank's annual meeting. The bank's annual revenue for 1969 amounted to a record \$66 million (1968 million) in fiscal 1970.

He also reported total sales of 1 million fine ounces of gold on the private market, earning a premium of \$110.8 million for the mining industry since March 8, when the London gold pool dissolved.

German Auto Output

FRANKFURT, Aug. 25 (AP)—Germany's automobile production between January and July, 1970, was up 7.2 percent from the 1969 period, the German Automobile Industry Association (VDA) said today. Production in the seven months was 2,235,587 units compared with 2,068,737 in 1969.

Nixon's Aide Says Quotas Not Desired

Calls Them a Tool To Get Voluntary Pact

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (NYT).

A leading Nixon administration spokesman on trade matters made a bitter attack yesterday on import quotas and said the administration does not really want quotas on textiles, which it had endorsed.

Hendrik S. Houthakker, a member of the Council of Economic Advisors, said, in effect, that it would be a good thing if there were fewer U.S. workers in the textile industry. The administration backed a provision in pending trade legislation imposing textile quotas "only to improve the prospect of success" in negotiations with Japan and others for voluntary export restraint, he said, adding:

"It would be a mistake to infer from this that the administration actually wants textile quotas, and is prepared to accept quotas on other commodities in order to get quotas on textiles. As the President has made abundantly clear, this administration is committed to free trade."

Enter Soybeans

He gave his views in a speech in San Francisco, the first of which was made available here. He disclosed that the United States had strongly indicated last year to the European Common Market that there would be restrictions on imports of European soybeans if the Common Market adopted a proposed indirect tax on soybeans—an action that has not yet been taken.

Mr. Houthakker ran through a list of arguments now being used in favor of more import restrictions, many of them based on the contention that world conditions have changed. He concluded: "None of the arguments currently advanced in favor of protectionist hold much water."

Mr. Houthakker did not discuss the detailed provisions of the trade bill recently approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, nor did he hint at a Presidential veto of the bill. The bill's many provisions include some that would lead to new import restrictions.

Voluntary Restraint

On the subject of textiles and shoes, Mr. Houthakker said that in cases where "imports have grown so rapidly as to cause serious disruption" there is a case "for moderating the growth of imports by obtaining voluntary restraints" or "a form of export control."

"Our textile and shoe industries may well be at a disadvantage because of the wages they have to pay in order to retain workers, but this merely indicates that American workers can be more productively employed in other industries... In countries such as South Korea, on the other hand, the textile industry provides the most productive employment that is available there. It is therefore to the advantage of both countries if more American workers get out of textiles and more Korean workers get into them."

Mr. Houthakker emphasized that employment "adjustments" were going on all the time in the U.S. economy and that this was "only to a minor extent as a result of changes in international trade."

He was particularly critical of quotas as a device for restricting imports. A tariff does not destroy competition, he said, but a quota does. Quotas also give "windfalls" to specific American importers or foreign exporters, often "in completely arbitrary fashion."

Denmark to Keep Spending Freeze

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25 (Reuters).

Denmark's Finance Minister Poul Moller said after a cabinet meeting today that a freeze on new public investment projects, imposed in March, will be prolonged until Jan. 1, 1971. It was to have ended on Oct. 15.

The freeze is one of a number of measures introduced this year in an attempt to bring balance of payments deficits under control. Last year produced a record deficit of 3.8 billion kroner (\$582 million), and informed sources estimate that this year's will amount to over 4 billion.

General Dynamics Paid

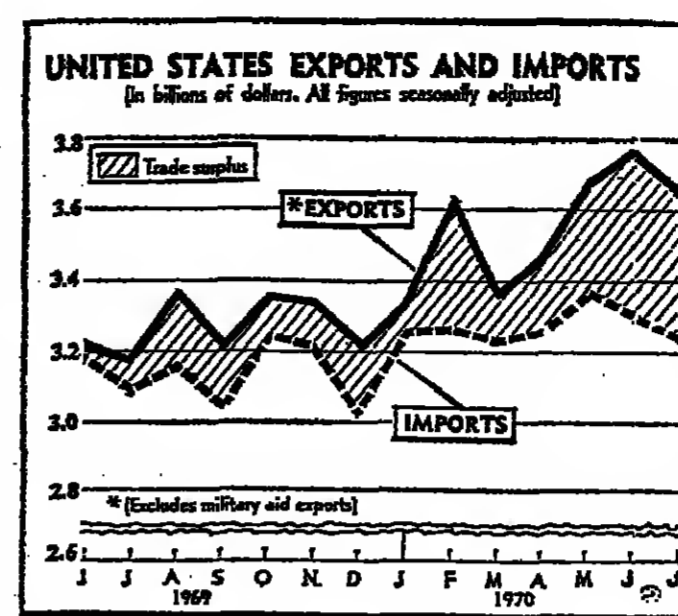
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—General Dynamics Corp. has received a \$181.3 million payment from the Air Force for cost overruns on the \$3.5 billion F-111 contract.

AFCA watch it go

Many major petroleum companies have significant natural gas programs. Standard Oil of New Jersey, for instance, is the leading natural gas producer listed on the NYSE with daily average U.S. sales of more than 4 billion cubic feet.

The NYSE category for "petroleum, natural gas" contains 53 common stocks, whose market value as of Aug. 1 was \$64.7 billion, compared with \$57.1 billion for electronics-electrical. The biggest single chunk of oil-industry market value comes from Jersey Standard, which is now price-tagged at about \$14.

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U.S. Racks Up Solid Surplus In Trade for Second Month

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (NYT).—U.S. foreign trade showed a solid surplus of exports over imports in July for the second month in a row, the Commerce Department reported today.

For the June-July period combined, the trade surplus was running at an annual rate of more than \$5 billion—far above the greatly reduced surplus of about \$1 billion in 1969 and 1968.

Exports in July extended imports by \$441 million, little changed from the \$468 million surplus in June. By contrast, the average monthly surplus in the first quarter of this year was \$198 million.

There was no assurance that the dramatic improvement would con-

tinue. But officials said the July figures, at the least, tended to show that the June figure was not a statistical "fluke."

An improvement in the trade surplus is almost universally regarded as the key to a reduction in the nation's over-all balance of international payments.

Meanwhile, it became known that a new official analysis of the nation's trade picture in recent years attributes almost the whole of the deterioration in the surplus since 1965 to the inflationary condition of excess total demand in the economy, not to any fundamental change in the competitiveness of U.S. industry.

The analysis was made under the direction of Robert Solomon, adviser to the Federal Reserve Board, for presentation to the President's Commission on International Trade and Investment, which has recently begun its deliberations.

The study, still not public, concludes that the United States would have had a trade surplus of at least \$4 billion, and possibly more, in 1969 if excess demand and inflation had not been allowed to develop following 1965.

This conclusion contrasts sharply with that of the Commerce Department and some independent trade experts, who believe that there has been a "fundamental" change in the nation's trade competitiveness viewpoint, which has been influential in leading Congress toward restrictive legislation.

It is now universally agreed that excess demand no longer afflicts the economy, and the latest evidence indicates that inflation is probably abating. The June and July trade figures, combined with a lesser improvement earlier this year, appear to reflect this condition and support the conclusions of the Federal Reserve staff study.

When total demand, or spending, in the economy runs ahead of the capacity to produce, as was the case during much of the 1965-69 period, imports tend to rise rapidly to fill the gap. That is what happened. U.S. exports continued to grow at a normal rate, but imports grew much faster than exports, reducing the trade surplus almost to the vanishing point.

Today's report for July put exports, seasonally adjusted, at \$3.68 billion, slightly below the record levels reached in May and June. Imports were \$3.24 billion, the lowest since March.

In the most recent four months imports averaged only 3 percent higher than in the preceding four months. Export growth so far this year has been 14 percent.

Yields Decline On Treasury Bills

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Treasury bill rates declined sharply at yesterday's auction from last week's levels, the U.S. government reported.

The average discount rate on 92-day bills today was 6.18 percent, down from 6.27 percent last week, and the lowest level since June 2, 1969, when the rate was 6.18 percent. For 182-day bills, the average discount rate was 6.33 percent, down from 6.57 percent a week ago, and the lowest since April 13, 1970, when it was 6.24 percent.

Yesterday's two average discount rates were the equivalent of yields of 6.39 percent and 6.64 percent, respectively, on ordinary coupon-bearing securities.

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Stocks Slump, Recoup In Profit-Taking Bout

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—The stock market absorbed some heavy profit-taking today, but rallied late in the session to close slightly higher on some key indicators. Blue chips leveled off while glamourous continued to soar on the New York Stock Exchange.

Wall Street analysts were encouraged by the market's resilience on the heels of a dynamic upswing. The Dow Jones industrial average, over the five previous trading days, had skyrocketed more than 50 points.

The Dow eased 0.51 point to 758.97 at the close today. In the hour before noon, when profit-taking was rampant, the Dow was down more than 8 points.

The NYSE index, moving ahead in the final hour, edged up 0.13 to 43.96.

Also finishing on the plus side was the Big Board's overall box score, showing 256 advances and 497 declines. There were 21 highs and 13 lows.

Volume continued active at 17.52 million shares. This was off somewhat from yesterday's 18.91 million shares, which equaled the biggest turnover for the year set on May 28.

Among the glamourous, IBM added 1 1/4 to 264 after running up 13 1/2 yesterday. During the Friday and Monday sessions, the Dow indicator had boomed nearly 20 points.

Other glamour computer issues posted these advances: Memorex, up 5 5/8 to 66 5/8 on the active list; Honeywell, up 4 7/8 to 93 1/8; and Mohawk Data Sciences, up 4 1/8 to 28 as the market's largest percentage gainer.

Disney Up
Disney, which lagged behind yesterday with a loss of 1 3/8, rose 5 1/4 to 100 5/8 today. Corning Glass works climbed 5 1/2 to 172 1/2. American Research and Development rose 3 3/8 to 55 1/8.

Climbing by two points or more were Xerox, Motorola, American Air Filter, AMP Inc., International Flavors & Fragrances, and Becton, Dickinson.

In the blue-chip sector, American Telephone, selling ex-dividend, slipped 1/8 to 46. Also easing 1/8 were General Motors, International Paper, Woolworth, Bethlehem Steel and Goodyear.

Penn Central Gets New Chief

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Directors of Penn Central Co. elected Gaylord P. Harwell chairman, president and chief executive officer, effective Sept. 1, to succeed Paul A. Gorman who resigned Aug. 11.

Archibald Johnson was named secretary-treasurer, also effective Sept. 1, to succeed Bayard H. Roberts as secretary and John H. Shaffer as treasurer.

German Surplus In Trade Shows Growth for Month

WIESBADEN, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—West Germany's trade surplus rose to 1.98 billion marks (\$545.9 million) last month from 1.136 billion in June and 1.855 billion in July last year, the Federal Statistical Office said.

But in the first seven months this year, the surplus declined to 8,267 billion marks (\$2.25 billion), from 8,343 billion in the same 1969 period.

Imports Climbed
In the first seven months of the year, imports rose 12 percent from the same 1969 period to 62.9 billion marks, while exports rose 11 percent to 71.2 billion.

Imports in July fell 3 percent from June levels to 9.29 billion marks but were 8 percent over the 8.58 billion marks in July last year.

July exports rose 5 percent from June to 11.29 billion marks and were 10 percent above the 10.2 billion marks in July, 1969.

Sales in July were \$306.3 million, down from June's \$364.5 million, but redemptions also eased, to \$192.8 million from \$197.0 million. Liquid assets at end-July were \$4.8 billion, or 11.9 percent of assets, versus \$4.4 billion or 11.4 percent in June, the institute said.

Mutual Funds in U.S. Show Growth in Assets

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—U.S. mutual fund assets rose 5.9 percent in July to \$40.71 billion from \$38.45 billion in June, the Investment Company Institute reported.

Sales in July were \$306.3 million, down from June's \$364.5 million, but redemptions also eased, to \$192.8 million from \$197.0 million. Liquid assets at end-July were \$4.8 billion, or 11.9 percent of assets, versus \$4.4 billion or 11.4 percent in June, the institute said.

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C. D. 11

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings.....	25.81
Belgian francs.....	49.54
British pound (\$ per £)	2.3840
Canadian dollar	1.02
Danish crowns.....	7.55
Dutch guilders	3.802

Mexican pesos.....	12.50
Norwegian crowns.....	7.14
.....	22.52

Italian lire.....	528.23
Mexican pesos.....	12.50
Norwegian crowns.....	7.14
Portuguese escudos.....	28.70
Spanish pesetas.....	69.60
Swedish crowns.....	5.1817
Swiss francs.....	4.30

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

Market Summary

Apr. 21, 1960

LA SOCIÉTÉ TUNISIENNE DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ ET DU GAZ (S.T.E.G.) agissant
en faveur pour le compte de l'État Tunisien pour la construction de

[illegible]

changes. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending

Market Summary

Gillette Co	640,800	3 3/4	- 1/2
Am Airlin	247,900	21 1/2	+ 3/4
Pennz Int	230,500	22 3/4	- 3/4

[illegible]

30	Ind	757.87	764.17	767.47	752.97	-	0.61
28	Trn	132.51	135.19	131.70	134.75	+	1.70
15	Vti	108.64	107.50	107.23	106.22	-	0.29

30 Ind	757.97	764.17	767.47	758.97	- 0.70
30 Mid	757.51	762.51	767.51	757.51	- 0.21
30 S&P	759.44	764.44	767.44	759.44	- 0.21
65 Ind	109.44	110.44	107.43	109.43	+ 0.01
65 S&P	123.45	123.25	123.50	122.45	+ 0.45

Standard & Poor's				
	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	87.20	87.45	87.45	+ .16
20 Railroads	27.19	26.50	26.76	+ .18
20 Utilities	31.21	31.21	31.19	-.08
391 Stocks	61.81	61.81	62.06	-.08

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
	Shred	Boy	Shell	Short
Aug. 24	481,434	456,068	484,284	4,824
Aug. 25	499,999	499,999	398,554	8,130
Aug. 26	323,477	323,477	323,477	6,250
Aug. 27	364,728	364,728	364,728	6,120
Aug. 28	240,891	292,194	317,711	7,111

* These totals are indicated in the sales figure.

.... NEW NIGRS-31.

.... NEW HIGH-51... ..

Am Brands	Herc Inc
Am Slend	Kroger Co
Atlas Chem	Lucky Srs
Black Deck	Magic Chef
Cabot Corp	Marcor Inc
Colanese	MomDak UJ
Check Mat	Over Trans
Coca Btl NY	Slude Worth
Colium Gas	Shudew p/A
Copeland	UAL p/w
Cresser Ind	

Bouring Inc	Iowa Beer
Deere Co	Kaiser 66pf
Dynan Am	OnEd 4.4pf

Booth Inc
 Deere Co
 Dynair Am
 East Uill
 Family Fin
 Gen Dynam

Iowa Ser
 Kaiser Ind
 Ohio 4400
 PSEG 4400
 WhitCh p/c


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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1.

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First National City Bank Lloyds Bank Europe Limited

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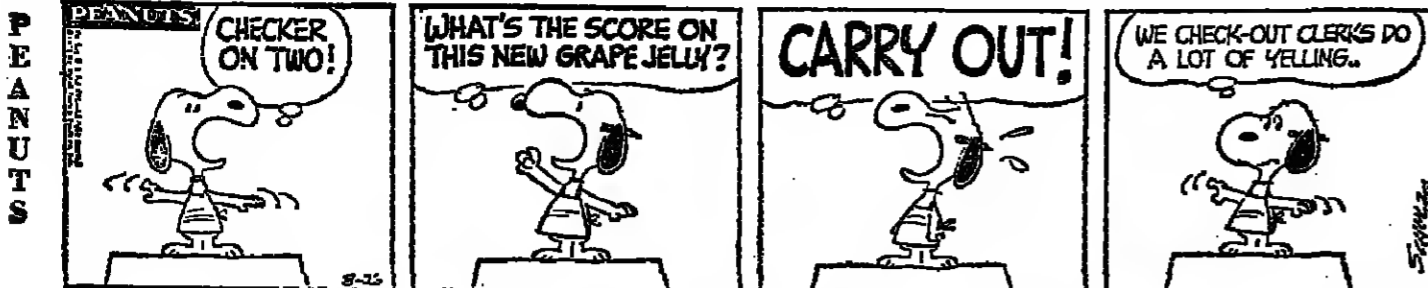
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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next page).



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Obviously South has excellent chances of making four spades on the diagrammed deal, but to find the "sure trick" play that guarantees the contract against any distribution is not easy.

An opening bid of four spades is normal enough with the South hand, but this preemptive action might be made with a much weaker holding, especially in a favorable vulnerability situation. Some experts would, therefore, open one spade and reach the same final contract after a two-club response by North.

The opening lead is the diamond king, and South must decide what to do next. As the cards lie he can make the contract by leading to the club ace and ruffing out East's king, using a trump entry to dummy subsequently. But that play could fail if West held the club king, for the declarer might lose a club, a spade and two hearts.

An immediate finesse of the club queen would also be risky, for there would be a similar danger of losing four tricks. As

the cards lie, East would win and return a spade. West would win the spade king and give the declarer a guess by leading a heart.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 4♠ Pass Pass Pass West led the diamond king.

Another try is to lead a heart to the king at the second trick. But when East wins he plays a spade, and South eventually loses a spade and two more hearts.

The play that makes sure of 10 tricks is to lead to the club ace at the second trick and play the heart four. If East wins this trick, South will have a heart trick coming to him. And if West wins, he cannot hurt South with a trump lead. However, the cards lie, the declarer will only be able to stop the third-round heart ruff in dummy at the cost of sacrificing the spade king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SLIDS TAMP TALLC
HART EMUIS OLEA
AGAR RIATA BEAR
DOGEAR DOGHEAT
PRIMERO NEDHEADS
RICHED TERRE TAIL
OVID TOKEK ROLL
MEL RETED VENAL
STYLISH OPENERS
DOUGLEDS GLOTTAG
ABOUT ROVED ARGO
MORE AGAVE DEED
SOUR SPIED ETIES

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRUAR
KORPE
TEABED
CREATY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

BOOKS

THE TWILIGHT OF THE PRESIDENCY

By George E. Reedy. An NAL Book. The World Publishing Co. 205 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Max Frankel

WHY did Lyndon Johnson, an obviously shrewd politician, end up a political failure? We have to thank George Reedy, who worked with him as press secretary and special assistant before the heady climb and hapless fall, for posing the question as a vital issue of American government and no longer just a biographical curiosity.

Many, of course, deny the premise or the need for historical generalization. The Kennedy people doubted that Lyndon Johnson ever possessed much political skill; legislative manipulator, they scoffed, who fell into the White House and then hunkered into Goldwater. The McCarthy people blamed Vietnam, plain and simple. The old Johnson circle of Texas and Capitol Hill saw tragedy in a betrayal of his heritage and common sense, in his deadly embrace of the civil-rights and labor crowds up North. The Johnson loyalists, however, went down with the ship and saw the president's judgment that he knowingly chose the unpatriotic course because it was right, and that his heroism passed unnoticed because he lacked style, spoke in a Southern drawl and incurred the opposition of an ignorant and biased communications industry.

Reedy's alarming answer, however, in one of the most thoughtful and stimulating essays on American government, is that the imperial fortress we call the White House is bound to deny the occupant all contact with reality, to encourage his most immature impulses, to deprive him of all normal sense of life in America and to cheat him even of the chance to learn from his mistakes.

We designed the office, Reedy says, when we thought the nation needed stability more than flexibility, endowed it with monarchical powers, and then, in misguided deference to its burdens, sealed off the throne room from real contact with rival power, including the will of the people. It is only an inference, but an inescapable one, he concludes, "that the White House is an institution which dulls the sensitivity of political men and ultimately reduces them to bungling amateurs in their basic craft—the art of politics."

Reedy excerpts Franklin Roosevelt because he seemed somehow capable of learning from error and keeping his spirit in such a turmoil of rivalries that infatuation from afar could still seep through to his intuitions. I suspect that he excerpts Roosevelt also because that is his private way of telling Lyndon Johnson that he failed to measure up to his idol and failed to grasp his methods. Indeed, some might say that Reedy's whole thesis is a coy coupon, a puffed up generalization to make more genteel his indictments of the man he has served as aide in the Senate and press secretary and adviser at the White House. But I

accept the thesis as a magnificent portrait of whole institution of the presidency.

Reedy, too, reigned American society, sadly ignorant of our social tensions, Reedy's regal popularity did make him any less the sifting toward war in Asia to protect his hold on the seat and mistakenly saw Khrushchev in a game of perilous chess around the Aid Richard Nixon, for a everyman, Reedy, he convincingly refuted the thesis. His policies in Asia reflect not what the people clearly want but only what they might tolerate. Reedy's response to public outcry Cambodia and Kent pro not an earnest study of passions now loose in this but only a rush to put or public-relations fire.

There is a deep-seated man tendency to confuse happy news with un events and to assume that the news can be altered, the events, Reedy writes, reality is that a President no press problems (except a few minor administrative technicalities), but he does political problems. All of are reflected in their most form by the press.

No President can find it his ego to concede that he failed in any degree without public. It is far more satisfying to blame his failures or press because his problems can be attributed to a "conspiracy."

Where Prince Spino can King Richard be found? The signs of opposition press and television evoke stant shock, Reedy writes, cause White House maneuvers almost always the failure, because the machine is both impotent and impolitic because even dissenting tor address the sovereign, differential, almost apologetic, and because the machine is airily left to between quadrilateral sides of polls.

Reedy shows that deep are therefore reached in unreal chamber, wherein king loses all sense of men's passions, problems, egos, and forgets even it is like to call a plumber, a car shop for groceries, rolled at by someone answering this sanctified environment itself becomes a necessity and the more important a problem, the number of minds at on it. But Reedy does know what to do. He is deeply pessimistic and gloomily convinced that out of defying mortals makes but certain.

Mr. Frankel, New York Washington bureau chief, this review for The Times Review.

CROSSWORD

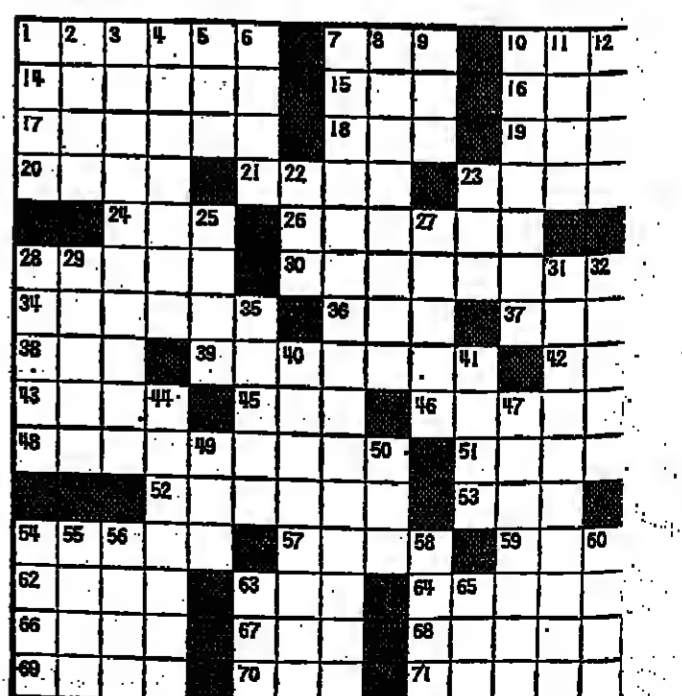
By Will N

ACROSS
1 Posture
7 Monk's title
10 Fine vase
14 Kind of equation
15 Moon-landing craft
16 Music halls
17 Nearby
18 Campus décor
19 Comedy
20 So
21 French cleric
23 Bored to
24 Agency of the 30's
26 L'I and others
28 Friend
30 Granite
34 Small town
36 Johnny
37 Giant of Norse myth
38 Common verb
39 Mediterranean wind
42 Dr. Buchman's group: Abbr.
43 Fay Wray's King
45 Buffalo butter: Var.
46 Partners of friends and

countrymen
48 Attendants
51 French school
52 Exarch
53 Noodle Prefix
54 French nobleman
57 River of Spain
59 Dash
62 Kipling words
63 Shipping initials
64 Tehaldi
66 Half a Samoan town
67 F.Y.
68 Scram!
69 Went into second base
70 High in pitch
71 Drowns

DOWN
1 Thick piece
2 Auto part
3 Consecration
4 Indifferent
5 Preserve
6 Wagnerian role
7 Featherbrain
8 Vindictive one
9 Lowell
10 Victorian virtue
11 Concept
12 Close

13 Fish
22 Church men
23 Refrain syll.
25 Wildcat
27 Hindu: Prefi
28 Prepare coc
29 Moses's brc
31 Flawless
32 Alloy of les and tin
33 Rub out
35 Clemenceau epithet
40 Petroleum distillate
41 Damm Yar girl
44 Fan, for on
47 Tourist sign near Corral
49 Japanese s
50 Play by
54 Mortarboar
55 Exam
56 Biblical wis men
58 Globes
60 Eagerly aw
61 Wash play
63 State: Abbr
65 Smorgasb item



Noverraz Replaces Delfour at Helm

Change of France's Skipper Causes a One-Man Mutiny

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 25 (UPI)—A minor mutiny broke out today in the crew of France on the eve of the final Davis Cup elimination race against Australia's Greta II.

Dominique Girel, one of the crew, refused to sail under Skipper Louis Noverraz, who was recalled today to skipper France. Noverraz had been asked in favor of Pierre Delfour when he lost the first race on a technical error of the best-of-seven series last Friday to Greta II.

Except for Girel, and the addition of Francois Bich, son of the France's owner, Noverraz will sail with the same crew he had in the first race Friday.

That will give the France a 12-man crew and enable Bernard Dufour to devote his entire attention to navigation.

Normally, a 12-meter carries a complement of 11 men rather than 12.

"We are a light crew so we can afford to take the extra man with no problems," said Bruno Bich, spokesman for the French.

Noverraz showed up Friday that he is a fine skipper," said Greta II skipper Jim Hardy. "Delfour's crew on Monday never gave up—they simply would not quit. But it seemed to me on Friday that after we got the lead on that last leg, the French crew in the forest."

Both the Greta II and the France planned to make adjustments to their 12-meter yachts today and then go out for a short late afternoon practice. There was a dead calm at midday, making it impossible for any sailing.

Valiant Is Outsailed By Intrepid in Trial

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 25 (AP)—Intrepid took the lead at the start on the skillful maneuvering by her skipper Bill Ficker and defeated Valiant by three minutes 24 seconds today in the final trials to determine this year's defender for the America's Cup.

The victory was Intrepid's second in three races between the two boats and her fifth against one of the best in the final trials which started one week ago. Valiant is now 4-2.

Weatherly and Heritage, the other two boats which started the final trials, have been eliminated by the New York Yacht Club's America's Cup Committee.

Valiant's skipper, Bob McCall, seemed to be in a position to outsail Intrepid before the start and forced it away from the starting line.

But McCall's crew was forced to turn away from the line and kill his boat's speed to avoid crossing the line too early and being recalled.

There was a narrow gap between Valiant and the New York Yacht Club's America's Cup boat, and Ficker, seeing his chance, shot his boat through the gap and took over the windward berth. He held that position all the way up the leg of the 24.3-mile course.

Intrepid led by 1:21 at the first mark, rounding it more than 300 yards ahead of its opponents. The yacht's lead five seconds to her lead on the second leg, mainly because Valiant's crew was slow in getting its spinnaker set.

Valiant reduced her deficit to 150 yards on the third leg and rounded the third mark only 53 seconds behind.

Alworth Retires From Retiring Joins Chargers

IRVINE, Calif., Aug. 25 (UPI)—All-pro receiver Lance Alworth has reported to the training camp of the San Diego Chargers after having announced his retirement at the start of preseason practice.

"I just want to play and I'm happy to be back," said Alworth, describing himself as in good physical condition after working out regularly at home in San Diego.

General manager Sid Gillman said, "We are delighted to have Lance back. There has been no readjustment of any type to his existing contract."

Coach Charlie Waller also welcomed with open arms the star who had sought to renegotiate his contract and sought a loan from the club to help him straighten out his tangled financial affairs.

Washington Wins Rowing

COLLINGSWOOD, N.J., Aug. 25 (UPI)—The University of Washington's four-oared crew with coxswain qualified yesterday to represent the United States in the world rowing championships at St. Catharines, Ontario, next week by scoring a 1:17.2-length victory over the New Haven Rowing Club.

In the first meeting between the two teams, watched by 42,853 in San Diego Stadium, the Chargers overcame a 9-0 Bears' lead with two last-period touchdowns.

As for the performances of the two yachts, it was basically a case of on-again, off-again fluctuations. On the leg (sailing into the wind), Greta appeared definitely superior. Off the wind (sailing under the wind) the wind coming from the rear of the side, France appeared definitely superior.

Fortunately for the Aussies, windward work usually proves decisive in America's Cup racing. As a result, they're now 2-0.

Namath, Ali Recognized as Anti-Heroes

By Robert Lipyte

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Mike Mantle, last seen endorsing men's cologne on television, returns to baseball next week as a Yankee coach. For some people there must be a kind of reassurance in that: Mantle back in pinstripes, like Joe Louis bused and strung out and in need of charity benefits, or Jack Dempsey sitting eternally in the front window of his Broadway restaurant are sports heroes who never truly succeeded outside the arena.

There should be no shame in this, nor any pride, either, yet the generation's two most controversial athletes, Joe Namath and Muhammad Ali, are attacked or defended precisely because each perceives that his value to himself depends on stirring out of the pit and making a life before all the else is wrong out of him.

Namath, in recent weeks, has been threatening to retire. He said he does not want to play football anymore, and even after he rejoined the Jets last week he said he doubted if he could play. Ali, excited from the ring for more than three years, now, appears closer than ever to a fight after court rulings in favor of conscientious objection and of his suit for a boxing license in this state.

Namath and Ali have almost ceased to exist as human beings to many people who tag them and label them, use them as symbols of the age to prove that American society is doomed or immoral. Neither Namath nor Ali is particularly complex or even always interesting, yet each bears the gift of a larger taking talent and the sense that it is his alone to save or squander.

Each of whom respects his mother, stays in reasonably good shape, generally tells the truth and almost always gives the customer his money's worth—what is everyone getting so upset about?

People seem to think that sports is a sacred corner and those privileged to dwell there have greater responsibilities to the public than any elected officials or business leaders. A child's growth may be unaffected by murder, embezzlement and blatant opportunism on the part of those who directly affect his life, but he will surely be stunned by Namath's hair. No less a philosopher than Alex Karras, in an unusual Sport magazine interview, commented thusly on the athlete as example:

"There's a guy who's 40 years old, who lives up in Lansing. He has a son 16, who drives a car. He says to me: 'Ali. I don't know what to do. Maybe you can help me out. What would you do? My kid doesn't come home until 3 o'clock in the morning. He's got the car. You know what I'd tell that guy? Take the beating car away from him and kick his butt. Now what else can I tell you? Do you want me to go talk to him cause I'm Alex Karras? I got my own kids to worry about.'"

Because athletics is used in this country as a form of preventive detention for many adolescents, some people believe it is essential that top athletes act grateful for the opportunity to play. Ali's pronouncement after winning the title, "I don't have to be what you want me to be," was partly in response to a threat by the promotion to cancel the fight unless he publicly renounced the Black Muslims. It was a warning bell of the coming changes in the behavior of athletes—collective demands, racial and political militancy, a freedom of style.

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Ironically, those who find Namath and Ali anti-heroes and unfit examples for American youth tend to embrace alcoholics, neurotics, gamblers and phubandiers who have the grace to conceal their infirmities.

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THANK HEAVEN FOR WINNING JOCKEYS—Manrice Chevalier presents France's leading jockey Yves Saint-Martin with an award for riding the most winners at French tracks last year. The presentation was made at a dinner in Deauville.

Royals Laugh Last in Beating Yanks

By Murray Chass

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 25 (UPI)—A not-so-funny thing kept happening to the Kansas City Royals this season—they kept losing to Baltimore and New York.

But you think you'll ever beat Baltimore and New York? Fans would ask the Royals, accusing them in the street.

The Royals never did beat the Orioles in 12 games, but after nine unsuccessful tries against the Yankees, they finally defeated them last night, 8-7.

In reducing the Yankees' lead over third-place Detroit to half a game, the Royals overcame a 3-0 first-inning deficit, helped by the surprising bats of Tony Matlack and Paul Schaal, a pair of infielders who went into the game with a combined total of 23 runs batted in.

Matlack tied the game in the second inning with a three-run double off Mel Stottlemyre; Schaal put the Royals ahead, 3-4, with a two-run triple in the third off Stottlemyre and then sent them back again, 7-4, with a two-run single off Ron Kline in the fifth.

Hawk Taylor—the same Hawk who once played for the New York Mets—closed out Kansas City's scoring by singling across a run after Schaal's single.

Matlack's three runs batted in were exactly half his previous total for the season, and Schaal's four-run double was his first since he was knocked home in a game in his first season with Kansas City.

The way the Yankees started against Al Fitzmorris, a long-haired right-hander, it looked as if there would be no doubt about their tenth straight over the second-year team.

The first of Bobby Murcer's two sacrifice flies brought in the first run in the first and Danny Cater's single accounted for the second. After Jim Lyle singled, Frank Baker added another single, driving in Cater.

Then, when George Springer's throw from right field on Baker's hit got away from Cookie Rojas at second, Lyle, who had reached third on the play, tried to make it home, too. But Matlack quickly

recovered the ball and fired to Ed Killebrew for the third out.

Stottlemyre, who never has beaten the Royals, made it through the first inning, but didn't do very well in the second and third.

Falcons Get Receiver

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Aug. 25 (UPI)—The Atlanta Falcons have picked up Frank Foreman, a wide receiver from Michigan State, on waivers from the Green Bay Packers.

Foreman, who was drafted by the Falcons in the first round of the 1969 draft, was released by the Packers after being injured in a game last week.

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Mrs. Court Shows Strong Tennis Game

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (UPI)—For the past decade, Mrs. Margaret Court of Australia has demolished opponents in all parts of the world and in the United States Open championships on Sept. 2 through 13, she will attempt to complete a grand slam, if she adds the United States crown to the Australian, French and English titles.

Mrs. Court is a big girl with a good pair of legs, relatively long arms and wider hands than average... but she's no Amazonian.

These characteristics undoubtedly have a pronounced effect on her opponents, who feel dwarfed by her size and strength. They also enable her to serve from a greater height. They enable her to cover the net and kill most smashes.

Mrs. Court is an ardent gymnast and for a dozen years has worked regularly in Australian gyms practicing every type of jump and exercise to maintain her magnificent physique.

Record books reveal how well Margaret Court's dedication has paid off.

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Is Leading in Earnings

Casper Wins Avco By Three With 277

By Lincoln A. Werden

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 25 (UPI)—Billy Casper sat in his hotel room Sunday when the final round was washed out and played gin rummy. Under sunny skies yesterday, Casper shot a 69 and won the Avco golf tournament by three strokes with an 11-under-par total of 277.

"I enjoyed yesterday's rain," said Casper after receiving the \$32,000 check at the Pleasant Valley Country Club. "It was my first day off in two months."

The reward was for his fourth triumph, twice as many as anyone else has scored on the pro circuit this season. It also established him as the year's leading money winner, with earnings of \$139,563, enabling him to displace Jack Nicklaus, an absentee hero, who has won \$134,860.

Casper's final round of 63, three under par, indicated that the 35-year-old Californian, who had complained of disturbing noises on the course Saturday, was generally relaxed.

"I hit good shots, I hit good putts and there wasn't any noise, no slamming doors," he said.

While Rod Funseth equaled the tourney's low of 66 and finished in a second-place tie with Tom Weiskopf at 280 in this \$180,000 event, Dan Sikes, the first-round leader with 68, dropped to a tie for ninth at 282. Sikes had trailed Casper by one stroke with nine holes to go, but was disturbed by some gallery actions.

Sikes, who was paired with Casper, had to stop at the 17th before hitting an approach when a paper one from a spectator tumbled near him. Marshals also had to clear enthusiastic spectators from surrounding him as he played and Sikes wound up with a loud 73.

Casper's previous victories were in the Los Angeles Open, the Masters and the Philadelphia Classic. This was his 15th tournament in the United States this year and he plans three more here before playing three in the British Isles and one in Argentina.

World University Games to Open Today

TURIN, Italy, Aug. 25 (UPI)—The World University Games, a kind of kid brother to the Olympics, is coming back home after 11 years and it again looks like another sport showdown between the United States and Russia.

The games open tomorrow and last 12 days, ending Sept. 6.

The Games—competitors are limited to university or college students—began in Turin in 1959 and except for 1959 has been held every two years since.

The Games did not take place last year because Lisbon changed its mind and refused to stage them.

Ailing Lonborg Told to Rest

BOSTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Boston Red Sox have announced that Jim Lonborg, the sore-armed pitcher who was sent to the minor leagues two weeks ago, continued to have arm trouble and would sit out the rest of the season.

Althea Gibson Returns to Tennis

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 25 (UPI)—Althea Gibson Darben, the No. 1 women's singles player in the United States in 1957 and 1958, has agreed to come out of retirement and play in the doubles competition at the \$25,000 Marlboro Open tennis championships.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Atlanta 6-0
Cincinnati 5-1
Los Angeles 4-1
Montreal 3-2
New York 2-1
Philadelphia 1-0
Pittsburgh 0-0
St. Louis 0-0
Washington 0-0

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Baltimore 5-1
Boston 4-1
Chicago 3-2
Cleveland 2-1
Detroit 1-0
Kansas City 0-0
Los Angeles 0-0
Milwaukee 0-0
Minnesota 0-0
New York 0-0
St. Louis 0-0
Washington 0-0

EVERY WEDNESDAY the FRENCH NATIONAL LOTTERY IS DRAWN FIRST PRIZE: 1 MILLION FRs. TICKET: 25 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

